ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,250—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd Dec.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5162	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAME	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANN N	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
BOHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,124	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS,
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1069	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec, 13th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. HORSA has ARRIVED from LONDON via KURRACHEE, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, and to take Delivery of their GOODS without Delay.
Matches, Oil, Naphtha, Acids, and other Inflammable Articles must be Removed as they are Landed, failing which they will be Exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to Removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 20 Cwts. are requested to send their Boats alongside to take Delivery of their Cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the Quay at their risk and expense.
All chafed and damaged Goods must be Surveyed before Removal from the Dock, and no claim will be admitted after the Steamer leaves.
Captain CLARK will attend on Board every Morning to survey Damaged Goods.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES,
Agents, s. s. Horsa.
Bombay, 12th December, 1894.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons, on the 20th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah ahrein and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

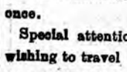
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 20th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and in Other Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.
No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons..	2 0	2 4
Extra Quality French Kid	3 0	3 6

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.
New Shapes to hand, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 per doz.
HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure Black Silk.....	8 0	9 0
Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts	2 8	2 12

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOVELTIES IN
COSAQUES,
BONBONS,
MECHANICAL TOYS,
WREATHS,
FANCY BOXES.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and CHRISTMAS Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.
A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful
Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.
Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.
CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

GUARD AGAINST
SUN STROKE.
NEW STOCK
OF
SUN HATS AND HELMETS,
(ELLWOOD'S) JUST (HAWKE'S)
ARRIVED.
LADIES' AND GENTS'.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!
Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?
A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
TO
THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
DO NOT, WE BELIEVE, INCLUDE THE LOAN OF OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
THOSE REQUIRING THEM
MIGHT MAKE THEIR ARRANGEMENTS
WITH
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
At whose Establishment an entirely New Collection of the Finest Glasses have just been Opened.
The following are details of a few Selections from Stock. Clear Definition and Great Penetrating Power characterize all of them :—
OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
(CLEAR DEFINITION AND GREAT PENETRATING POWER.)

	Rs.		Rs.
3767 Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye Pieces.....	55	3751 Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case.....	20
3771 Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxydized Mounts	60	1445 Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
3774 Russia Leather Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts	65	3759 Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts and Sunshades, in Hard Sling Case.	40
3761 Metal Body covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45	3757 Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye Pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
3745 Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, Bent Bar, Octagon Pull-out, Polished Mounts	145	3765 Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
3748 Russia Leather Body and Shades, high form, Polished Mounts	180		

And a large Collection of Fancy Opera Glasses in Ivory, Shell and White and Gold Fish, Pearl Bodies.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS TO
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW PIANOS
NOW ON VIEW, AT THEIR
NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS.
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
ROENISCH PIANOS,
ROSENKRANZ PIANOS.
IRON PIANOS FOR INDIA.
AMERICAN ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

W. B. GREEN & CO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING REGULARLY THE FOLLOWING :—

		Rs.	a.
HAMS.—Pale Cumberland, finest Quality,	per lb.	1	3
" Ready Cooked,—Whole or Half,	"	2	2
" " in Slices,	"	2	12
BACON.—Harris's Real Wilts Middles,	"	1	3
" " " Bellies	"	1	1
CHEESES.—Double Gloster Guipere, Cheddar,	"	1	1
Real Stilton and Gorgonzola	"	1	10
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,	"	1	6

SPANISH GRAPES, KENTISH COBNUTS, BARCELONA AND BRAZIL WALNUTS, NOW IN STOCK.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELLA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6 8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 12	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 8	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 8	"
Princessas (small size)	" 50	"	5 8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 8	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 8	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY
NAVAL AND MILITARY
TOURNAMENT,
TO-DAY, MONDAY, 17TH DEC.,
AND
18TH, 19TH, AND 20TH DECEMBER,
COMMENCING Each Day at 9-30 P. M.
Doors Open at 8 O'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels, and at the principal Shops in Bombay, at Messrs. B. PHILLIP and Co., Poona, and Mr. FRAMJI, Bandora.

1st Class.....Rs. 3 0
2nd Class ..... „ 1 0
3rd Class ..... „ 0 4
Season Tickets (First Class)..... „ 10 0

Purchasers of First Class Tickets can Reserve seats on application to Lieut. CASSERLY, 21st Bo. L, Oval Camp Office (near the Flag Staff), between 12 Noon and 2 P.M., and 4 to 6 P.M. Only a Limited number of Seats can be Reserved.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
Will Produce on
THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,
ENTITLED
"BARBARA,"
AND
CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle.....Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle..... „ 3
Pit Stalls..... „ 2
Pit, &c..... „ 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Gauhe	1,432	22nd December.
SETOS	Weisskam	1,746	19th January.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa upto Natal.
These Steamers have Electric Light throughout.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 17th December, 1894.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide Adequate Accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of Saturday and Sunday, the 22nd and 23rd Instant, intending FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS are requested to either Book their Seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations or to Notify their intention to Travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.
It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an Additional Express Train on those Dates, leaving Colaba 15 Minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th December, 1894.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints, superior to all others.
Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals.
Princess Series.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 606 OF 1893.

VANDRAWANDAS VRIZLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in House No. 51, Koombarookda, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS.
AGA AHMEDALLY KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Properties, will be SOLD in Two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-third Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate-right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the Two Several Properties hereinafter described, that is to say:—
Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Islampura Street, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 295-336, New No. 7663, old Survey Nos. 572-574, and New Survey No. 5344, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6681, Street Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48.
Lot. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Elphinstone Road, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and six yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 73 and 197, New No. A-11935, old Survey No.—, and New Survey Nos. 24-2636 and 2-2638, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2494 (1), Street No. 6.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 32, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of December, 1894.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

No. I. Six Bottles.....Rs. 24
No. II. do. ..... „ 16
No. III. Twelve Bottles..... „ 40

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.
Manager.....SAVILLE SMITH.
25—ARTISTS—25
Everything Bright,
Sparkling, and Finished.
SATURDAY NIGHT'S Performance pronounced a Great Artistic Success!
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 17TH DECR.,
HARRY NICHOLL'S AND W. LESTOCQ'S
Screaming Farcical Comedy,
JANE,
AND A SELECT VARIETY PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 18TH.—THE COLONEL.
WEDNESDAY, 19TH.—BETSY.
THURSDAY, 20TH.—TURNED UP.
FRIDAY, 21ST.—DR. BILL.
Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-15.
Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.
A GRAND SUBSCRIPTION BALL
WILL be held in the above well-known HOTEL, near the Byculla Railway Station, on CRISTMAS EVE. Those desiring to attend should apply for Tickets at once, as none will be sold on the Premises on the Night of the Entertainment. Supper not included in the Subscription, nor Liquors. These will be of the best, and must be paid for over the Bar.

Single Ticket for Gentleman .....Rs. 3
Double Ticket for Lady and Gentleman... „ 5
Ticket for One Gentleman and Two Ladies „ 7

N.B.—Everything Select.
Apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Taylor's Family Hotel, Byculla.

ICES!
ICES!!
ICES!!!
WINES and SPIRITS of the best Quality,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH PASTRY EVERY DAY.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)
CARPETS, BATH TUBS.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.
CEYLON TEA,
FOLDING TABLES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.
S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
November 5, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charge 1 Re. 1 per line extra.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 557 BALES OF COTTON (CHALISGAUM).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1-18, Second Pasta Lane, Colaba (next to Seth Goculdas Madhowjee's Warehouse), by order of Mr. Naronjee Dwarkadas, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Vuchrazjee Gayannul Kheirgaumwalla, the following 557 bales of cotton (Challis gaum).

206 bales cotton (Chalisgaum).
98 do. do. do.
55 do. do. do.
200 do. do. do.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 17, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Clifton Lodge," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the "Retreat," the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome large parian figures, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, and without reserve, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture of the latest designs, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, almiras, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in capital order, &c, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, with a reserve price of Rs. 50,000, the property of the abovenamed Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, fillers, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.
Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Lallookhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.
N. B.—Private offers for the property will be received by the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SKINS, PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS, AND MARBLE SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of detaulting indentors—
S & Co—A 41, Bombay—3 cases about 110 dozen roller skins.
S & Co—A 33, Bombay—155 cases cases containing 1,560 unpolished and 400 polished black marble from 12 to 24 inches.
S & Co—A 31 1-19—19 casks each 50 sheets perforated zinc sheets.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 17, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Dinanath Bushesharnath, Delhi, ex Maria Valerio—
ZDNA } 228—1 case woollen shawls.
RBNM }
On account and at the risk of Shiva Nath Buldeo Dass, Delhi, ex Gisela—
Z ASB R M 253—1 case 32 pieces coloured Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Punnalal Luckmichand, Delhi, ex Windobona—
ZA D7 PL L 353—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
ZAD4 PPL—354—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sahai Kaloo Mull, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
Z BS A } 282—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
R K M M } 183—1 case 32 „ „
On account and at the risk of Durga Datt Jagannath, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
ZA DDJ R M 284—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Sohan Lall Ram Saran Dass, Delhi, ex Imperator—
ZA SLRD RM 281—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Kirparam Chootha Mall, Delhi, ex Gisela—
Z A KRCM R M 272—1 case 30 pieces Spanish stripes.

SALE OF 13 CASES GOLD-FLOWERED AREES AND 1 CASE WHITE EMBROIDERED NATIVE CAPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Goordial Paleeram, Delhi—
Z A GDML RM 1020-21—2 cases 200 gold-flowered sarees, 50" by 94½

1022-23—2	„	200	„	„
1024-25—2	„	200	„	„
1029-27—2	„	200	„	„
1023-29—2	„	200	„	„
1032-34—3	„	300	„	„

On account and at the risk of Kalyanmul Madhuram, Cawnpore—
Z A K M R M 891—1 case 163 pieces white embroidered native caps.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
The property of a Gentleman—Repeating rifle, Winchester Rook rifle, rabbit-rifle, No. 3 air gun, Quackenbush air gun silver chronograph watch, and silver hunting watches, John, Jones.
The property of Mr P. ALIX, consisting of household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almira, cot, arm and without arm chairs, chest of drawers, &c.
7 cases each 2 dozen bottles Kouba wine, pure, and specially recommended for invalids.
By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramgopal Sukhdial, of Delhi—
V B 1319—5—1 case satin cloth.
By order of Bhimjee Dwarkadas, and on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Assoomul Soondersdas—
25 cases each 160 pieces white mulls, Ralli's No. 1270—18 yards, 36 inches.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mohunjee Narrotum—
12 bales grey sarees, 7 to 11 yards, 34 inches.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 office shigram with horse and harness.
1 English-built single-seated brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome new vis-a-vis.
1 handsome riding pony, very quiet, and believed sound, with a saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood dinning, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and superior finish, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best plated ware, superior white and gold porcelain ware, Treacher's glassware, one Bijou over-strung cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in good order, rich table ornaments, fine rate pictures, Persian carpets, books a choice collection of roses, maiden hair ferns, palms, etc, the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the miscellaneous surplus stock of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited, at their old premises in Rampart Row, Fort, consisting of pianos, organs, and other musical instrument, cussion and solid-tyred cycles, cycle lamps and fitting, fancy flower pots, colours for China paintings, vases, figuress oil paintings and ater colour drawings left unsold from recent art exhibitions, glass show cases, plated ware, a collection of beautiful and rare ornamental palms, fit for drawingroom in ornamental China pots, etc.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, near to the Islam Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany cottage, pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc, the property of C. P. LOVETT, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 15 CASES TURKEY-RED SWISS CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentore Rampertaleh Sookh Dyal, of Delhi.—
S HC—1363—1902-83—15 cases each 60 pieces 22—2½ inches 28 yards Turkey-Red Swiss chintz.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 17, 1894.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]
C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent
For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.
In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO Bombay or Calcutta.
C. N. TOCOS & CO.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANDERSTON JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued, negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (123 George Street), Messrs. C. D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission 1th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	„ 1th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	„ 1th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1895:—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th December, 1894, for the Election of Chairman.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 17th and 18th December, 1894, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above Days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of the Public who may visit Bombay to witness the Naval and Military Tournament, and who may wish to return home the same night, a SPECIAL TRAIN conveying First, Second and Third Class Passengers will leave VICTORIA TERMINUS for POONA at 9-30, on the MORNING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st instant, reaching Poona at 9-0 o'clock, the same Morning, on those dates, respectively.
This Special Train will stop at all Stations as far as Thana, and at the Intermediate Stations beyond Thana, as shown in the Time Bill put up at Stations.
The Christmas Concession Tickets, First and Second Class, already advertised to be issued between all Stations on this Railway, will be available for intending Visitors to Bombay to witness the Tournament, and Third Class Return Tickets at Reduced Fare will also be issued from Poona and Kirkee to Bombay on the 14th and intermediate days, available for Return up to and including the 21st instant.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th December, 1894.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.
Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
AND
McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.
Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality are prepared to receive Tenders upto Noon of the 5th January, 1895, for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW RESERVOIR, INLETWELL and SLUICE HOUSE for the Karachi Water Works.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ENGINEER AND SECRETARY,
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 3rd December, 1894.

NOTICE.
In the Matter of the Estate of SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, who died at Warden Road without the Fort Bombay on the 2nd day of July 1894 and probate of whose last will and testament with two codicils thereto was granted on the 29th day of November 1894 by the High Court of Judicature

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Matriculation Examination Results.
Chamber of Commerce, Election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Bombay Rifle Club, Bunder Challenge Cup Competition.
Grand Naval and Military Tournament, the Oval, 9-15 p. m.
The London Lyric Co., Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Test, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani left the dock on Friday, and the steamer King Arthur and the ship Prince Edward on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka, Benares, and Thibet entered the dock on Saturday.

THEFT OF GOLD RINGS.—Erachshah Bejonji, a Parsee engine-driver, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, has reported to the police that, during Thursday night, two gold rings, of the value of Rs. 50, were stolen from a cupboard in his room.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held, this afternoon, when Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will read a paper on "The Bas-relief of King Beheram Gour at Naksh-i-Rustam, and his Marriage with an Indian Princess."

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE PRINCES.—On Saturday last, Kumars Shri Bhawanisinhji and Parbatsinhji, of Dhrangadhra, arrived from Wadhwan with a retinue of fifteen men, and are staying at Cumballa Hill, with Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, as his guests.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's levee, on the 13th instant:—Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. John Stiven, Mr. Bhaskarao Balkrishnaji Pitale, Mr. G. W. Sweet, and Rev. A. B. Watson.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—On Thursday afternoon, Rannoo Subrao, residing at Chundunwady, while under the influence of liquor, had a quarrel with a neighbour named Narayen Dhondoo, and gave him a heavy blow with a stick, fracturing his left leg, which necessitated his removal to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

FIRE.—About three hundred bundles of hay, stacked at Sion were found to be on fire, on Friday afternoon. The flames were immediately put out by some townspeople. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark falling on the hay from a fire, which some little boys were making to warm themselves near the stack.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of November last 5 horses and 9 bullocks were sent to the Pinjarpole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 26 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, and 5 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month. 420 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 154 cart-men were fined for overloading their carts.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A SHIP'S OFFICER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Saunderson brought on remand Fateh Valli and two other victoria-drivers before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Charles Wortly, a second officer, to the steamer Clan Randal, by fracturing his nose, on the midnight of the 3rd instant at Trimbuck Purashram Street. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording further evidence, convicted the accused, and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

LENIENCY *vs.* PUBLIC INTERESTS.—On Saturday last a Hindu was brought up before Mr. Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft in respect of four seers of buffalo milk. The accused was employed by a milkman to supply milk to the customers. He removed four seers out of the quantity given him by his master to be supplied to the customers, and added water instead. Many customers complained about the bad quality of the milk, and the master, on inquiry, found a pot containing four seers of milk concealed under litter-grass. He was at once handed over to the police, but his master did not press the charge before the magistrate. His Worship, however, being of opinion that such offences should be put a stop to in the interest of the public, convicted and sentenced the accused to a month's hard labour.

FATAL FALL OFF A GALLERY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Hindu Burning-ground, Sonapore, regarding the death of Vithoo Krishna, aged fifty years, a coachman, in the service of Mr. Lukhmidas Walji, residing in the stable of his master, at Withalwady. About lamplight on Friday the deceased went on the gallery of the stable with a tumbler *buttee* in his hands to put it into a lantern, which was hanging from the roof of the stable. Vithoo placed one foot on the edge of the gallery and the other on the roof of a brougham in the stable, and just as he was moving his foot from the brougham to get both feet on to the gallery, he lost his balance, fell on to the pavement below, striking his head against the lantern of the brougham. He received several cuts on the face, and was unconscious immediately after the fall, blood issuing from the mouth, nose, and ear. A native doctor was called in, and he advised the man to be taken to a hospital, but before a vehicle could be brought, the unfortunate man expired. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE TOWN HALL BAZAAR.—The sale of work, in aid of the building fund of the Young Women's Christian Association, opened by H. E. Lord Harris, on Friday afternoon, was continued during Saturday afternoon and evening. The attendance was never very large, but still there was a steady sale of the goods displayed upon the stalls, the lady stall-holders being very anxious that no visitors should go away without the desirability of making purchases having been pointed out to them. The success of the undertaking may be very largely attributed to the energy and organising talent of Mr. S. Tomlinson, who was assisted by Mr. George, Mr. F. J. Chark, Mr. Moir, and other gentlemen interested in the movement. The plants in pots, which formed so pleasing a feature of the embellishment of the hall, were lent by the Y. M. C. A. and by Mr. J. P. Watson, the latter gentleman also loaning obairs, stands and several beautiful finely worked Indian carpets for the platform steps. One of the most handsome donations to the stalls was a large cake and a pretty floral design, given by Messrs. Spanion and Co. This was purchased by some friends of the Scottish Orphanage, and will be sent to gladden the hearts of the children there on Christmas Day. Amongst the musical items of the evening were a pianoforte duet by Mrs. George and Miss Winckler, pianoforte solos by Miss Smith, and solos at intervals by Miss Tudball, Miss Henson, Miss Hughes, and Mr. F. J. Clark. The pianoforte was kindly lent by Messrs. Rose and Co. The articles remaining unsold at half-past nine were disposed of by auction by Mr. Mair.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP race took place on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association. The race was open to any Association boats, and was started at 4 p.m. There were five entries. The majority of boats were inside, and almost becalmed. The Melody, being close up to the line, got away with a good start, followed by the Blue Bell. The breeze became much lighter and throughout the afternoon was variable in direction and fickle in strength. The Blue Bell was first to round the buoy, followed by the Melody and the Isca close up, Janetta being the last to round the buoy. The course sailed was from Pilot Schooner leaving it to Port, round South Karanjah buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Pilot Schooner. The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race:—

Names of Boats.	Melody.	Isca.	Blue Bell	Plassey's cutter.	Time of arrival.		
	M's	M's	M's	M's	H	M's	S's.
Janetta	1	2	4	16	6	38	10
†Melody	...	1	3	15	6	23	10
*Isca	...	...	2	14	6	19	0
Blue Bell				13	6	31	25
Plassey's cutter.					Far behind, not timed.		

* 1st prize. † 2nd prize.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Good, of the Bombay Police, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of causing hurt, preferred against him by Mr. John Charles Bath, an engine-turner, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Berkley Place. There is also a counter-case, in which Mr. Good has charged Mr. Bath with assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty, and with refusing to pay legal conveyance fare. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Mr. Bath, while Mr. De Souza, with Mr. Sealy, appeared for Inspector Good.

Mr. Bath, on being further cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, said: I still adhere to the statement made by me on the last occasion, that I was dragged down all along the stairs of the Sankli Terrace. Between the landing and the ground there are four stone-steps, and along those steps I was not carried in that position. The victoria was not close to the last step, but it was standing at a distance of about five or seven feet from it. The gharry was brought up along the building, and it was on the road. As far as I could remember, I was lifted into the gharry by Mr. Good, two sepoys, some other gentlemen, and as I believe the victoria-driver. I do not know whether there are any weather frames over the verandah. I ran straight down to the Sankli Terrace from the Fitzgerald Hotel. I do not remember having halted anywhere between the Sankli Terrace and the Fitzgerald Hotel. I did not run to my house at the Berkley place, because it is a greater distance from the Fitzgerald Hotel than the Sankli Terrace. My object in running away to the Sankli Terrace was to get away from Mr. Good. I lost some blood near the screen and down the stairs. I cannot say who broke the screen in the struggle. All dashed against the screen, and in the struggle the screen must have been broken. I did not go through Mr. Aver's screen, and I cannot say whether it was pushed through. When Mr. Good assaulted me on the verandah neither. Mr. Schneider nor Mr. Aver were there. There was no light on the verandah, but objects were discernible. I was with my friend in the Fort for about three-quarters of an hour. I was in his room talking to him. I was also struck by Mr. Good in the gharry, but for which I have no witnesses. During my stay in the hospital Mr. Good visited me three times, and on each occasion he made overtures for a settlement of the case. I did not tell my wife nor Inspector Grey that my nose was broken. Mr. Good did not come to me in the hospital to inquire whether my nose was broken or not. He never asked me that question. On the second occasion Mr. Good came to me in the hospital with Inspector Butterfield, but I do not know whether the latter gentleman heard Mr. Good making overtures to me. Mr. Butterfield took my statements in writing. I declined to make a complaint to Mr. Butterfield while I was in the hospital, because at that time I had no chance of taking steps against Mr. Good. I think on the third occasion Mr. Good came to me in the hospital, to inquire, when I was likely to leave, because he questioned me on that point. I made up my mind to complain against Mr. Good, while I was in the hospital, and carried out that intention when I came out. After I had left the hospital I had some consultation with my friends about this matter. Subscription had been started by the railway people to help me in the case.

Mr. De Souza: I suppose your railway people have been taking great interests in the case?

Mr. Bath: As much as the police have on the other side. My witnesses are Mr. Seager, Mr. and Miss Schneider, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Little. I cannot say whether they are going to give me both moral and pecuniary assistance. I have never said in or outside the hospital that even after twenty years I will fall upon Mr. Good like a terrier. I have never said so to Mr. Witigan of the Fire-Brigade. I have never challenged any police officer at a dance. I have never stated to anyone that I can take up any man in Bombay. When I was dragged down the staircase of the Sankli Terrace, Mr. Good punched me with his fist. My head was also pommelled, but I do not know with what. I never played billiards a week or fortnight previous to the row. I personally did not make any overture to Mr. Good, that if he would pay me Rs. 200, I would square up the matter. Mr. Seager might have made such a proposal to Mr Good.

Mr. DeSouza: And because Mr. Good did not pay you Rs. 200, you have launched this prosecution against him?

Complainant: No, that was not the reason. I want satisfaction from Mr. Good.

Re-examined by Mr. Roughton: A few friends of mine are raising money for me. I personally asked money for assistance. I stated the whole circumstance to you, but you told me that only the necessary facts sufficient to obtain summons should be stated in the information. I cannot say whether I hit Mr. Good before Mr. Seager came. I was not then capable of delivering a heavy blow. As I was knocked about, I ran away to the Sankli Terrace. I shouted out for mercy from Mr. Good. There are two entrances to the Fitzgerald Hotel, and I ran from the one which is directly opposite to the Sankli Terrace. The bar at the Ordnance Mess was closed at 11 o'clock, and it was impossible to get liquor after that hour. The gharriwalla spoke to me in Hindustani, but I could not follow all that he said, as I do not understand that language properly.

Mr. Joseph William Seager, engineer in charge of the Bombay Flour Mill, examined by Mr. Roughton, said: I reside at Clare Road, Byculla, over the Connaught Club. The entrance to my place is in the compound of the Fitzgerald Hotel. I remember the morning of the 20th ultimo. There was a noise in the hotel, and I could not get any sleep. This was inside the hotel. Afterwards I heard another noise of an altercation between two parties whose voice, I recognised, as those of Inspector Good and Mr. Bath. This altercation was in front of the hotel door. I heard the gharriwalla telling Mr. Good that his gharry fare had not been paid by Mr. Bath. Mr. Good asked Mr. Bath, whether he had any money to pay the gharriwalla his fare. I heard Mr. Bath saying that he had already paid the man, and I started going down. As I came to the compound I saw Mr. Bath standing on the verandah and Mr. Good below it. On my going there Mr. Bath looked towards me and said: "Is that you, Seager?" I replied Yes," and Mr. Bath immediately stepped down, put up both his hands, and struck Mr. Good on the face. With which hand he struck Mr. Good I do not know, but I heard two distinct sounds. From the effects of the blows delivered by Mr. Bath in my presence, Mr. Good staggered back against the door, and immediately after that Mr. Bath stepped forward again and strumbled in Mr. Good's arms, who closed him, and both fell on the ground Mr. Good being on the top. I at once got between them so that no one had the chance of striking each other. After that I raised Mr. Bath, and put the cap on his head. Besides this there were two other collisions between them. Mr. Good then went round to Mr. Bath, and caught hold of him. They again fell on the ground; this time sideways, so I cannot say who was on the top. At the time of the third collision, I could not say in what position they were on the ground. After the second struggle Mr. Good had no cost on him. I noticed that his cost was loose, but I did not see him taking it off. When Mr. Good went round me to Mr. Bath, he walked at a decent speed. There was no sufficient space between them to make a rush. They were only a few feet apart. On the second occasion Mr. Good caught hold of Mr. Bath by his shoulders, and both got their hands over each other. Mr. Good said nothing at the time, but when I spoke to him he said, "I must arrest him." I begged Mr. Bath to get away as quick as he could, and he got out on the Clare Road. Mr. Good followed him stating that he must arrest him, and a fourth struggle took place between them. I separated them again, and I was speaking to Mr. Good, Mr. Bath disappeared from my sight. I did not notice any marks of blows on Mr. Bath at the time. When I saw Mr. Bath in the hospital about twenty-six hours after I noticed that his face was puffed up a good deal. I went to him to the hospital to get the matter settled. When I suggested to Mr. Good that the thing should be settled outside the court, he said that it lay with the Commissioner. I had further communication with Mr. Good on the same point. I told him that I had seen Mr. Bath, and he (Mr. Bath) wished to have the thing settled amicably outside the court. Mr. Good said he would be agreeable to this. When I saw Mr. Bath in the hospital, he said that he had been put to considerable expense, his suit was damaged, and he had to pay in the hospital, so if he was paid Rs. 200, he would settle the matter. I then informed Mr. Good that Mr. Bath was willing to settle the matter for Rs. 200, when Mr. Good said that if the Commissioner allowed, he would have it done.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, the witness said: Mr. Good never suggested to me to settle the case. I suggested it to him. I told him that I would rather pay Rs. 5 0 than be mixed up in a case. Mr. Good replied that the matter had gone too far to be settled. The gharriwalla asked twelve annas, and Mr. Good asked Mr. Bath to pay the man, when Mr. Bath replied that he had already paid the fare. To my knowledge the first blow was delivered by Mr. Bath to Mr. Good, who staggered back saying: "O God, my mouth is broken." I saw Mr. Good's mouth swollen when he returned from the look-up. I did not see Mr. Good striking any blow at Mr. Bath, I entreated Mr. Good to let Mr. Bath off, but the former said that he must arrest the man as he had struck him. After striking Mr. Good, Mr. Bath began to dodge. He also dodged after each struggle. I cannot say whether Mr. Good's object was to secure the man. Mr. Bath stepped forward, and stumbled in Mr. Good's arms, and he closed him. Mr. Good had a stick in his hand, a thin Malacca cane with a silver knob, but he did not strike Mr. Bath with it. On every occasion both of them fell on the ground with violence. The ground is gravelled, and hard to fall upon. I cannot tell you in what condition Mr. Bath was at the time. He may have had some liquor. I saw Mr. Bath raising both his hands, and heard two distinct blows. I cannot say that what Mr. Good did was in self-defence. The blow was given with some violence. It sent Mr. Good staggering back about five or six feet. The blow, if given in a fair fight, would have staggered a man. When I picked up Mr. Good's coat, I saw that two buttons were loose. I did not see Mr. Good taking off his coat, but I saw that it was loose on his person, and got on to the shoulders, and as it impeded the action Mr. Good must have removed it while my attention was drawn to Mr. Bath. I picked up Mr. Good's watch and chain also.

Re-examined by Mr. Roughton the witness said: After the first struggle Mr. Bath seemed to dodge, and moved five paces off. He did not seem to know what he was doing. After the second struggle he moved about five paces further, and after the third struggle he got out of the gate at a quick pace. I suggested to Mr. Bath to run away each time after the struggle. After the fall Bath exclaimed: "Oh my arm!" Mr. Bath dodged but I cannot say in consequence of what. I cannot say whether Mr. Bath drinks. I have never seen him drunk.

The case was adjourned till Saturday next.

THE BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

VISITORS to the well-known Fine Art Gallery, in Meadow Street, just now will be surprised to find the large and carefully selected high class paintings and engravings from pictures by some of the most famous living artists of the day, brought together into the small space of such a little show. The old masters are also well-represented, and it reflects credit on Mr. Dinshaw, the manager, in the choice and admirable manner the pictures have been hung so as to bring out all their beauties. As we all know, it requires no small skill in disposing of some paintings so that they may get all the benefit of light and shade and be thus seen to advantage. Works by the following celebrated artists are to be found among the collection:—Sir Frederick Leighton, P. R. A., Alma Tadema, R. A.; E. J. Poynter, R. A.; Marcus Stone, R. A., Rembrandt, Bouguereau Falero, and a host of others too numerous to mention here, but a half-hour might be well spent in strolling round this little place, as, we believe, there is very little like it to be seen among the business establishments in this part of India. The Bombay Fine Art Gallery is further enriched this year by a choice collection of some of Messrs. D. and W. Downey's best studies in colours and in black and white neatly framed at home in English oak and gold, and now on exhibition for the Christmas show. Intending exhibitors at the forthcoming exhibition will also find all they require in the way of picture-frames, mounts, stretchers, easels, etc., in great variety and approved designs suitable to the pockets of all. The ornamental and plain picture-framing is specially noticeable this year. Coming back again to pictures we cannot help being struck with the numbers and particularly fine reproductions of old pictures, such as "Fishermen on the Look-out," by Collins, R. A. "The Deserted," by Newton, R.A. D. Wilkie's "Errand Boy." Alex. Fraser's "The Expected Penny," etc., while our sporting friends may be engrossed by such subjects as "Drawn Blank," "Breaking Cover," "Making a Cash," "Nearly Whoop," and many others. Another feature of the latest stock in this gallery is of really good artist proof English etchings by great etchers, already framed in oak and gold in Europe, and would make suitable presents at this season. Another department is formed by a very fine collection of artistic mirrors, specially selected for decorating mofussil bungalows, noblemen's houses and palaces. An opportunity to visit this little show ought not to be allowed to go by.

A MARATHI ADAPTATION OF A SHAKEPEAREAN PLAY.

THE Shahunagarvasi Dramatic Company gave their first performance of "Tratika"—an adaptation in Marathi of Shakespeare's "*Taming of the Shrew*," on Saturday, the 8th instant. They had a bumper house then, and numbers of eager people had to go home disappointed, being unable to secure seats. The company, therefore, repeated the performance last Saturday. Both the performances were a complete success, the house resounding again and again with the laughter and cheers of the well-pleased audience. The principal parts were very well sustained, and it was as much a pleasure as a surprize to see Shakespeare's work so well put upon the stage as to be thoroughly appreciated by a native audience. During the company's former visit to Bombay we noticed some slight defects in their histrionic qualities, but this time we are pleased to record a marked improvement, both in respect of acting and staging the plays. Several European and Native gentlemen have given the company certificates of merit, which do not in the least exaggerate their worth. We certainly agree with Mr. E. H. Aitken, B.A., Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri, when he says that "It is very gratifying to know that Shakespeare's greatest works are being so effectively presented to thousands in this country who know no English." The company places on the stage adaptations of several of Shakespeare's plays, including Hamlet, Othello, Taming of the Shrew, as well as original, historical, and other plays by eminent authors. We gladly commend the company's efforts to improve the status of the Maratha drama, and can predict an enjoyable evening for any of our native readers who visit Grant Road Ripon Theatre on Wednesdays and Saturdays when the company performs there.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	...	1	1	...	1	2	4	9
B "	...	1	1	...	...	4	17	23
C "	...	1	1	...	2	3	29	36
D "	...	...	...	2	1	3	21	28
E "	...	...	1	...	...	4	23	28
F "	...	1	...	...	...	2	17	21
G "	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	13
H "	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	19
I " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
K " Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	1	6	9
L " Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
Total	2	5	4	6	21	...	218	256

The following Officers were on parade, viz.:—Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Capts. C. MOSS (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, F. Place, J. W. Smith, and Lord Colin Campbell; Lieuts. T. M. English, D. J. Sharp, H. R. H. Wilkinson, and R. G. Snell; 2nd Lieut. H. O. Roe.

CHURCH PARADE STATE.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	...	1	1	...	2	3	25	31
B "	...	1	1	...	...	4	33	39
C "	...	1	1	...	2	3	33	40
D "	...	...	...	2	1	3	24	30
E "	...	...	1	...	...	4	23	27
F "	...	1	...	1	...	3	31	36
G "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
H "	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
I " Cadets.	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	25
K " Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	1	6	9
L " Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
Total	2	5	6	7	23	...	271	314

The following Officers, were on Parade, viz:—Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), Bair, Nicholson, Place, and Lord Colin Campbell; Lieutenants T. M. English, Wilkinson, Sharp, Snell, James, Roe.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 15.

10 p.m. — 74·9

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16.

5 a.m. — 70·0
10 a.m. — 74·2
2 p.m. — 78·7
4 p.m. — 79·2

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Dr. Bhandarker, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding.

THE FERGUSON COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade moved that the Ferguson College be recognised in the Faculty of Arts. Mr. Ranade spoke in high terms of the progress made by the Institution, which supplied a great want of the natives of Deccan. The college deserved very great consideration at the hands of the Senate, and he hoped that the application on its behalf would be granted by the Senate, and the College would be recognised for all the examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem con.*

ENGLISH TEST IN THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the regulations regarding the Matriculation Examination, complaints having been received from many educational officers as to the present examination being an insufficient test of a candidate's fitness to prosecute his studies at a college; and also to consider the question of the recognition of the Vernaculars in reference to the Matriculation Examination.

According to the notice of motion given by him, Professor Hathornthwaite moved that as recommended by the Syndicate the following words in regulation 5 in Arts, at page 40 of the Calendar for 1894-95, be left out, "In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, *viz.*:—Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Hindustani, Sindhi, and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise in composition," and the following *inserted* in their place: "In English there will be two papers, (1) one in paraphrase with questions in grammar, and (2) one containing an exercise in composition and a passage in one of the following Vernacular languages, *viz.*:—Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu, Sindhi, and Portuguese, for translation into English, with, as an alternative, another exercise in English. *N.B.*—All Hindu and Mahomedan candidates must take up the passage for translation into English from one of the following Vernacular languages:—Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Urdu, and Sindhi."

He said that it was desirable—more than that it was essential—that he should give the history of the movement which prevented them from reforming the Matriculation Examination. Agitation on the subject had been going on for five years without any definite result. Five years ago the attention of the Government of India was directed to the unsatisfactory condition of the test in English. The matter was brought to the attention of the Bombay Government, who issued a request to all the principals of colleges and schools to furnish a report, or their opinion, on the Matriculation Examination. Those reports were collected and sent to the Registrar of the Bombay University in April, 1890, and the University was invited to express an opinion upon it. As might naturally be expected, those documents presented a great variety of views on the subject, but all, with one exception, expressed that they were not satisfied with the Matriculation Examination as regards the English part of it as it had been studied. The test had suffered by the abolition of the *viva voce* examination in English. They recommended the continuation of *viva voce* examination and the paraphrase being again made compulsory. It was also suggested that instead of one there should be two papers in English. Some went so far to suggest that the arts colleges might be left to make their own way to test the students before admission into the colleges, and that the professors of science and medical colleges be asked to accept previous examination as their qualification for entrance into the colleges. The Syndicate of that day considered all those reports in 1890 and in January 1891, a committee was appointed to consider the whole subject. This committee presented their report in April, and it was considered by the Syndicate, and then sent it to the Senate with its own recommendation in December, 1891. The principal lecture and the principal recommendation in the report was that instead of one English paper, there should be two. That the first should consist of paraphrase which was again to be made compulsory and an exercise in English. The failing in the first disqualified the candidate for the other. At the same time, it regretted its inability to recommend the restoration of the *viva voce* examination for several difficulties inseparable from it. This was laid before the Senate in December, 1891, but owing to the operation of that fatal bye-law which operated similarly only a fortnight ago, the whole subject was dropped. The Syndicate was not content with its abortive terms, and the discussion was again revived. In November, 1892, a committee was again appointed. In June 1893 a sub-committee, consisting of Professor Oxenham, Father Dreckman, and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed with the object of formulating propositions which would be placed before the Senate. The result was now before them. The committee was in favour of two papers. The first paper to consist of compulsory paraphrase and questions on grammar; and, the second, to consist of exercise in English and Vernacular passage to be rendered into English, with an alternative of another exercise in English as some had no Vernacular. They simply proposed to revert to the old practice, followed about a dozen years ago, when paraphrase was compulsory. But as some thought that a piece of translation from a vernacular would be a better test of English, the compulsory paraphrase was dispensed with, and the students were required either to paraphrase or to translate a passage into English from his own Vernacular. The latter course was not substituted to encourage the study of Vernaculars at all, but it was done only incidentally. That state of things remained up to the present moment. Paraphrase was now only optional. The committee decided to make both paraphrase and translation compulsory. There was a *nota bene* to his proposition; and there was a notice of amendment given by Mr. Wadia, which covered the *nota bene*. He therefore asked the Vice-Chancellor's permission to allow him to split the proposition into two. If the first part of his proposition was carried, he would move the second, as there was not an unanimity of opinion as regards the *nota bene*. If the first part of the proposition failed, he did not propose to move the second part. He asked the Vice-Chancellor to accept the change as a formal amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor: There is no difference whatsoever in the substance, and so I accept it.

Father Dreckman did not think that it was a formal amendment only.

Dr. Mackichan was of opinion that it was the Senate who should decide whether it was a formal amendment or not. They should have the sense of the Senate on the question.

Mr. Nadkarni said that Professor Hathornthwaite could not separate the proposal into two. Besides, it was not a formal amendment. Father Dreckman said that it could not be an amendment so long as the sense or wording had not been changed.

Mr. Sayani said that the Municipal code provided that the President should dispose of all summary points of order, and that the Vice-Chancellor should dispose of the question in the same way.

Mr. Naigamwalla drew the attention of the meeting to a bye-law which provided that unless the whole question was to be changed, no previous notice was necessary.

Mr. Rustomji Patell said that they should be guided by the University and not Municipal rules. The sense of the meeting should be taken on such questions as it was not a formal amendment.

Professor Selby remarked that there was no need of discussion since the Vice-Chancellor had ruled that it was a formal amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that this was the proper occasion for exercising the power vested in him, and he ruled that it was a formal amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion.

Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., Principal of the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, in moving the amendment, of which he had given notice, said that he had no objection to Principal Hathornthwaite's proposal being split up into two parts and put without the *N.B.*, as the Vice-Chancellor had ruled that the amendment could also be similarly split up, and the parenthetical portion of it put afterwards as an amendment to the *N.B.* In support of his amendment, all that he wanted to say was that without such amendment the object aimed at in Principal Hathornthwaite's proposal would not be at all satisfactorily secured. That object was to strengthen the present English test, which had been gradually rendered somewhat weak and inefficient, first, by the introduction of translation as an alternative for paraphrase, then by the abolition of the English oral, on account of the difficulty of conducting such a monster *viva voce* properly, and finally, by the unwise removal of the school certificate restriction without which it was now open to candidates who neglected systematic study and so failed in the preliminary examinations of their schools to appear in the Matriculation as pupils of private tuition. The best way to secure that object was to make both paraphrase and translation obligatory exercises, because without compulsory paraphrase, there was no incentive to candidates (in the absence of the oral test and the school certificate check) to pay any attention to the study of English literature, and translation also was a very useful exercise and entirely unobjectionable, if not allowed to usurp the place of paraphrase. Besides, if translation were given up, the Indian Vernaculars would fall into utter neglect in the high schools. The only consideration for imposing the burden of a second English paper on the Matriculation candidates then was that without an additional paper two such valuable tests of English as paraphrase and translation could not both be made binding on all candidates. But if one of these important exercises, *viz.*, translation, was not to be made binding on all candidates, there would be no justification for imposing the burden of a second paper. If translation was a good thing, it was a good thing whether done from an Indian Vernacular or from any other language recognized by the University and no useful object could be served by allowing such a good-for-nothing alternative as that of "Another exercise in English." Such an alternative being prescribed merely as a make-weight for the exercise of translation was quite unnecessary and uncalled for, and so the amendment proposed in lieu of is the alternative of translation from a second language. It might be objected that translation from a second language was already provided for in the second language paper, but in that paper it was required as a test of the second language whereas the amendment required it as a test of English—a quite different thing. It might also be objected that those candidates who would have to do the translation from a second language, like Latin, would be placed at a great disadvantage in the translation portion of the English text. But the number of such candidates would be extremely small and would consist for the most part of those whose Vernacular was English or who knew English well enough to regard it almost as their Vernacular. Such candidates had a decided advantage over all other candidates throughout the examination by reason of English being (and rightly so) the medium of instruction and examination in all subjects. And it was not unreasonable to expect such candidates to be very well up in their second language as that was the only language they had to learn besides their own mother-tongue, whereas most other candidates had to learn two languages in addition to an Indian Vernacular, which might or might not be their own mother-tongue. Besides, the Syndicate could if they chose instruct the translation examiners to set much easier passages from the classical languages than from the Indian Vernaculars. If any candidate should still consider it a hardship to do the translation from a second language, the remedy would be in his own hands, and it would do him much good to acquire a knowledge of the vernacular of the people among whom his lot was cast. The advantages which Mr. Wadia claimed for his amendment were, then, that it not only made the excellent exercise of translation binding on all candidates, but by the simple and harmless expedient of prescribing translation from a second language as an alternative for translation from an Indian Vernacular effectually guarded against the possibility of the Indian Vernaculars being, to any appreciable extent, neglected by those whose duty it was to assist in their development.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the amendment, remarking there was not much difference in the original proposition and the amendment.

Mr. Starling moved that the Senate should pass on to the next business on the agenda paper. He said that the question should be again referred to the Syndicate. They ought to know whether the Syndicate wished to keep the proposal in the orginal form or whether it intended to put it in the present form as moved by Professor Hathornthwaite; who had not withdrawn the *nota bene* to his proposition. The matter should be left to the Syndicate.

Dr. Peterson said that nothing in Mr. Hathornthwaite's review of the history of the question with which many were intimately acquainted interested him more than the point when he came to tell them how the whole matter had dropped when it came before the Senate in consequence of that fatal bye-law. It was not because the Senate in the exercise of its wisdom had chosen to frame the bye-law that resulted in the matter being dropped but because it thought that there was nothing seriously wrong with the Matriculation Examination. He had a part in the bringing of that bye-law into operation; and he thought that the procedure was not unsound. On the first occasion the Secretary to the Government in the Educational Department had brought the matter to the notice of the University. On the present occasion the authority, which had invited the attention of the University that it had been on the wrong track with reference to its Matriculation Examination was their friend the Reporter on the Native Press. He challenged them to prove that they were moved by any authority within the University. There was no complaint made by the authorities from whom it should first emanate if there was anything wrong in the examination. He also thought that the Senate should pass on to the next business. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy said that he wished to point out that the reason given by Mr. Starling in moving the amendment which he had then done was that if Mr. Wadia's amendment had been passed they would be in a hole. The proper course was that if they found themsleves in a hole, after passing Mr. Wadia's amendment, they should then pass on to the next business. That would be the only straightforward way of meeting it. The course proposed was unmanly and not straightforward. If they passed Mr. Wadia's amendment and rejected Mr. Hathornthwaite's proposal then they could very well propose to pass on to the next business if they found themselves in a hole.

Mr. V. N. Pathuck, Head-master of Government High School at Poona, endorsed what had fallen from Dr. Peterson that the complaint should come from within which was not the case in the present instance, and that showed that no complaint existed. Even Professor Wordsworth and others had acknowledged the English text for the Matriculation students as sufficient.

Dr. Bahadurji then rose to make some remarks but the cries of "vote, vote" necessitated him to resume his seat.

Mr. Starling's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a very large majority.

The *N. B.* naturally fell to the ground and the similar proposal brought by Mr. Hathornthwaite in connection with the School Final Examination was withdrawn.

ITALIAN INSTEAD OF LATIN IN SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Senate then considered the subject of removing Latin from the compulsory second languages at the University School Final Examination, Latin being a dead language and of inserting Italian instead.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani moved, that as recommended by the Syndicate, in Section II., of the Regulation 5 for the University School Final Examination at page 35 of the Calender for 1894-95, the word Latin" be left out and the word "Italian" inserted in its place. He said that Latin was a good medium to impro

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1. Persons holding 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Tickets may enter the Temporary Enclosure from either Mayo Road or Queen's Road.

2. All Carriages must approach the Oval from the North, and no Carriages will be permitted to proceed in the direction of the Oval by any other Route.

3. The undermentioned Roads will be CLOSED to Vehicular Traffic from 8 P.M.:—

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Bandstand Road.
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Fuller Road.
University Road.
Eldon Road.

4. Carriages after setting down at the entrances of the enclosure on the Mayo Road will be passed out by Fuller Road, on to the Esplanade Road, and parked along Rampart Row. Those setting down at the Queen's Road entrances will be parked at the Bandstand, and on the Queen's Road, South of Bandstand, and along to the Wodehouse Road in the direction of Colaba.

5. On the conclusion of each Night's Tournament, Carriages, after picking up at their respective entrances, must proceed North, and will not be allowed to turn round and drive in the direction of the Bandstand.

6. To facilitate Departure gentlemen are advised to bring an Extra servant for the purpose of calling their Carriages when wanted.

7. During each Night's Tournament there will be frequent discharges of Artillery. Owners of nervous horses are therefore advised to send their Carriages to a considerable distance from the Oval and Parking Grounds.

R. H. VINCENT,
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Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1894.

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AGENTS WANTED

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

AN advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 103¼; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 112¾. Two lakhs of extra Indian Council Bills were allotted on Calcutta at 1s. 1d., which is 1-32d. advance on the price obtained on the previous day, and 3-32d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0⅞d. Three and a half Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher at £55 3-8. The price of Bar Silver remained at 27 7-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 61 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¾ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £110,000 in Silver—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·15.

The only change in London financial quotations to-day is a decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, at 27 13-16d. per oz. In New York also the metal was cheaper by ⅛ cents, at 60⅝ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 26¼s. per 492 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk; and White Delhi at the same price for 492, buyers, shipment in the same months to Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. Both spot and arrival quotations were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales. In the Manchester market there was rather more doing.

This afternoon, Cotton in Liverpool closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. in the price of Spot Mid.-Americans at 3¾d. per lb.; Arrivals being 1-16d. higher in all positions at 3 3-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 7-64d. for April-May. Surats closed neglected, and Arrivals firm; Sales 7,000 bales; and Imports 19,000 bales. The Manchester market has been steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 1,000 less than in the week preceding, at 53,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales smaller, at 62,000 bales. The week's Imports were 47,000 bales greater, at 170,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 98,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 993,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Upland Cotton remained at 5¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for March were 4 points higher, at 5·64 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 72,000 bales; and this season's figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts.....	72,000	49,000	30,000
Week's do. ...	342,000	297,000	207,000
Since 1st September...	4,371,000	3,562,000	3,183,000

To-day the New York market has been virtually unchanged, the only alteration in quotations being a decline of one point in March Futures. The Receipts of the Ports are 50,000 bales, going against 39,000 bales last year, and 23,000 bales in 1893.

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton market to-day; but the feeling has been steady and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready New Bengal, at Rs. 139; and the Mills have taken 800 bales, consisting of 200 ready new Karanja, at Rs. 167-71; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 146; and, of old stuff 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 159; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 160; Barsee, at Rs. 168; and Moodra Ginned at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been steady to-day, with a small export business reported in the former, and moderate transactions in the latter, quotations in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,888	bales.
Wheat	6,370	owts.
Linseed	4,580	"
Rapeseed	1,618	"
Gingelly	15,907	"
Poppyseed	886	"
Groundnuts	780	"
Castorseed	740	"
Rice	38,403	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Some business has been done to-day for Liverpool, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 0 31-32d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for December delivery; but we have heard of nothing offering to-day at the latter rate; while in Bank remittance a moderate amount of ready Telegraphic, at 1s. 0 31-32d., and forward Demand, has been reported. Gold dealers are also reported to have been in the market as buyers to a moderate extent to-day; and from Calcutta we hear that Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 0 31-32d. for ready and forward; our local market closing steady as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 15-16d. to 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·37½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 13-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 9-16 for the January settlement, but decline therefrom to 103 11-16 and 103½ in the two positions, respectively, closing, however, at some recovery in prices at 103¾ for Money, and 103½ for Account.

Shares remain quiet but generally steady. We note, however, a decline of Rs. 10 in Britannia; of Rs. 5 each in Jevraz Balloo, Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, and Western India; and of Rs. 55 in Swadeshi Mill Scrip. Prince of Wales Press shares have advanced Rs. 5; but Volkarts are Rs. 5, and Mofussil Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay, Burma Trading shares have declined Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the others.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Durban Lourenco-Marques, interrupted. This cuts off communication with South Africa via Bombay and Aden.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	4	p.m.	62	45
Teheran	16	15	20 a.m.	1	4
Suez	16	2	35 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 16th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	18	..	1
" Karachi	...	11	..	1
" Madras	...	14	..	3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th December 1894.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·982
Temperature of the Air	72·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·8
Dew Point	58·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·3
General Directions of wind*	ENE. N.W NNW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	266.

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

RE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COXE—December 4, at Puri, the wife of H R H Coxe, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
GEDDES—December 3, at Ranikhet, N W P, the wife of Lieutenant W J Geddes, the Hampshire Regiment, of a son.
PINSENT—December 13, at Carlton House, Royapuram, Madras, the wife of Charles Pinsent, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARSWELL—December 4, at Ramnaggar, Naini Tal District, Ebenezer Erskine Anderson Carswell, Executive Engineer.
SAUNDERS—November 27, at Fort Saint George, through a fall at Tennis, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor F G Saunders, District Staff Office, Madras District, aged 27 years, 7 months and 1 day.
STANLEY CLARKE—December 9, at Ferozepore, Arthur Cecil, infant son of Lieutenant A Stanley Clarke, 18th Bengal Lancers, aged 7 weeks.
WREN—December 10, at Fort Lahore, Park Sergeant R Wren, R A.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

IN view of the somewhat vacillating policy that has been pursued in dealing with the refractory Mahsud Waziris, the complaint raised by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, of the Bengal Civil Service, in his new book on "Asiatic Neighbours" against conducting frontier expeditions on "ultra-humanitarian principles," is made at an opportune time. Such expeditions, as he rightly says, cause the least possible loss to the enemy at the greatest possible expenditure to ourselves, and never make any lasting impression on the wild men of the hills. The only way to gain their respect is to use the medicine which General Sir William Lockhart is now commissioned to administer to the Waziris—to knock them down first, and then when prostrate to raise them up, and treat them with firm and generous kindness. It is important to remember in connection with the present expedition that the Waziris, who collectively are fine wiry men, are divided into two distinct races—the Darwesh and the Mahsud. Unlike the Jews and the Samaritans they have dealings with each other, but these dealings are almost exclusively of a belligerent type, for a bitter feud between them is chronic. The Darwesh clans are losing ground in their ancestral hills, their wilder and hungrier brethren, against whom we are now to fight, having within the present century seized some of their best glens and grazing grounds. Collectively the Waziris can bring into the field from thirty to forty thousand fighting men, half of whom are armed with matchlocks. The Darwesh tribes constitute three-fifths of the Waziristan population, but the Mahsuds being entirely untamed, resident wholly in the mountains, and having for many centuries been the custodians of the Gomal Pass, give the Indian Government the most trouble. The internal disputes of opposing clans among the Darwesh tribes prevented combined opposition on their part on the four or five occasions on which we have despatched troops to their hills. These expeditions having always been of the old-counter-raid type have never had any very tangible result. An enemy who lives in rocky fastnesses, who possesses only such property as can be readily moved, and who will not show front, is not punished effectively without a good deal of difficulty. The case is different, in many respects as regards the Mahsuds, against whose leader, Mullah Powindah, General Sir William Lockhart is now marching. They are more united among themselves than their neighbours, their predilection being to plunder others rather than to quarrel among themselves. For neighbouring tribes to possess anything worth having is to invite attack from the Mahsuds, who both believe and practise the "good old plan" laid down by Rob Roy, that "he should take who has the power, and he should keep who can."

We crossed swords with the Mahsuds, as far back as 1860, when three thousand of them made an unprovoked attack in the frontier town of Tonk. They were driven back with a loss of a tenth of their number by the repeated charges of one of our frontier regiments, 150 strong, and a few mounted police and militia. This incident taught the tribes that it is one thing to escape unhurt when visited in their own territory, and quite another to be charged home upon in the plain by a cavalry force. In order to punish the Mahsuds for their daring but abortive attack on Tonk, a military expedition, five thousand strong, was advanced a month afterwards from the little frontier town into the Mahsud hills. While one half of the expedition pushed on towards Kaniguram, the Mahsud capital, the other half halted in a strong central position. "Mark's way" said the lord of Tintagel, when he crept up to Sir Tristram and clove him through the brain. "The Mahsud's way" might have exclaimed these Pathan warriors when, six weeks ago, they crept up the rocky ravines in the bitter cold of early morning, and attacked the British camp under Colonel Turner. Thus it was in 1860, when the expeditionary camps halting in a central position, were surprised at early dawn one morning by three thousand Waziris, several hundreds of whom, sword in hand, rushed through the tents, killing or wounding all men and animals within their reach. Two hundred and thirty of our troops and a large number of transport animals were lost on that fatal morning, while about one hundred and twenty of the enemy were killed. The campaign, although costing us nearly 400 lives, failed to effect the submission of the tribe. This object lesson and that of the Ambela expedition, three years later, led Government to determine to undertake no future expeditions except with an overwhelming force—a principle which, in these days of budget deficits, is in danger of being overlooked. The Mahsuds refusing to submit the only alternative to the expense of maintaining a small army in their midst was the withdrawal of the troops. This was done, and what Mr. Thorburn describes as "the clumsy but cheap and sometimes eventually successful expedient of a blockade" was tried and continued off and on in a half-hearted kind of way for the next twenty years. A second expedition was sent against the marauders in 1881. Although numerically smaller than its predecessor of twenty years previously, aggregating only four thousand regulars, the force was much more effective. While the enemy were still armed with matchlocks and swords only, the muzzle-loader of the British troops had been superseded by the breach-loader. Hence it was that our troops were enabled to penetrate without loss into every part of the Mahsud country, and the tribes were compelled to accept our terms and surrender their ringleaders. A dozen years have, however, sufficed to efface this dearly-bought lesson from the minds of the Mahsuds, and hence Government have resolved that, at the hands of General Lockhart, they shall learn it once again, and, let us hope, once for all.

It is estimated that the entire fighting strength of the four groups into which the independent tribes of the North-West are divided is two hundred thousand men, who are almost all armed with swords and matchlocks. We have come in contact with them for forty-five years, and in the latter third of that period no effort has been spared to tame and conciliate them. During the administration of the last Viceroy no less than two-and-a-quarter millions sterling were spent in wars on our North-West and our Eastern frontiers. And yet no one could gainsay the correctness of Mr. Thorburn's estimate that they are as a whole to-day, with the exception of the feudal Beluchis, some of the Khyber Afridis, and a small percentage of benefitted tribesmen elsewhere, "as wild, independent, and hostile to intruders as they were soon after our annexation of the Punjab." And the cause, he ascribes, as it has often been ascribed before, to what he terms "the fastidious humanity" of our method of fighting these races. In the twenty odd punitive expeditions we have had, we have invariably been content to show the enemy our strength, and have very seldom gone so far as to effectually chastise them. Motives of economy, dread of complications, and desires of announcing to the world that we are at peace, have led to the withdrawal of the troops as soon as the enemy has professed penitence and a readiness to surrender hostages—and as we always treat hostages as honoured guests, the latter act of submission is never unpopular. The trans-border tribes are intelligent enough, both to know our strength and trade upon our humanity. Often when the "successful termination of the campaign" has been a subject of official congratulation "every soldier in the force has known that the expedition has not been a success, because prosecuted on lines which ensured failure." A lasting lesson cannot be inflicted on the peccant tribesmen unless a lasting loss be inflicted. The *delenda est Carthago* principle must be applied as being "the cheapest, least bloody, and kindest" in the end. We have all heard in childhood of "the brave king of old who had ten thousand men; He marched them up to the top of the hill; And he marched them down again." The Black Mountain expeditions were a little more vigorous than that, but still we were very careful only to destroy the crops and blow up the houses of actual offenders. A shrewd belief that we shall never punish the innocent with the guilty does more to lead the frontier *jirga* to an attitude of *non possumus* when called to account for the outrages of some section of his tribe, than real inability to coerce the rowdy element to obedience to the will of the majority. If the *jirga* understood that such an attitude on his part would lead to the rigorous application of the principle of collective responsibility he would take a very different course, and would soon consent to surrender the offenders and pay up compensation. Expeditions will be of rare occurrence when the hill tribesmen realise that every member of the offending community will be treated as equally guilty, and that exemplary punishment will be meted out. It is only a course of severe discipline that will bring them to the conclusion that the days of successful brigandage, formerly the most popular means of a precarious livelihood, are gone for ever; that the old order is changing, giving place to the new; that whether they will or not, they must adapt their habits to those of honest men, or starve. Both from Calcutta and Kabul a converging pressure has been brought to bear upon these frontier tribes, and while a strong and friendly Amir remains on the Afghan throne to help us in the work, that pressure will tend to civilize and enlighten these predatory Pathans and to ameliorate their condition. It seems to us that if ever there was a case in which it would not be tyrannous to use a giant's strength as a giant, it is in showing the treacherous Mashuds that the day of mere remonstrance has gone by.

THE report on the operations in connection with the income-tax shows the effects of falling exchange, reduced incomes, and exceptional difficulties in the collection of the tax. In Bombay City the collections, exclusive of the contribution by the railways, show a decrease in 1893-94. The year on the accounts of which assessments were made in 1893-94 was an ordinarily good year for the mills, but it compared unfavourably with the preceding year, which was an exceptionally good year, cotton being unusually cheap, and demand for yarn in China being very brisk in that year. Trade in almost all its branches during the year 1893-94 was very bad. Several of the firms made heavy losses. In cases where profits were made, they were comparatively small. Enormous competition and the notorious difficulty of the exchange seriously affected the trade for the worse. With the depression in trade there was considerable difficulty experienced in effecting the recoveries, the resistance to the demands of this department being more obstinate and strong than before. The unlooked for occurrence of the riots much retarded the collection; and the fact of several people having temporarily left Bombay, or changed their business and residential quarters from one place to another, is also said to have added exceptional difficulties in the work of collection. In the Northern Division of the Presidency, the administration of the Act during the year is reported as satisfactory. But the Commissioner calls attention to the remark of the Collector of Kaira, who says that "Kaira has not yet been screwed up to the limit of taxation," but he believes this limit has almost been reached as regards the lower classes of assessees, and that in future the Department has before it the more serious task of "probing deeper into the pockets of the admittedly well-to-do men whose transactions and accounts are extensive and complicated, and whose incomes are as difficult for an appellate officer to fathom as they are dangerous for the assessing officer to report." On the same subject the Collector of Panch Mahals observes: "It is vain to pretend that the Act, however carefully worked, can compel the wealthier moneylenders and merchant classes to pay their fair share towards the expenses of the State, or to bear their proper proportion of taxation. The sowkars still remain the real masters of the situation." The Commissioner is not quite sure that the assessees pay the proper amounts due by them, and the task of ascertaining the assessable incomes of these classes, he says, is becoming a serious matter to which the agency available is utterly unequal. It seems to him a question for consideration whether more liberal expenditure on special establishments in large centres of trade would not be repaid by increased realizations. In the Central Division the year's administration of the Act, in the opinion of Mr. Porteous, may be regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory. There has been a rise in the number of persons taxed and in the proceeds of the tax; while the percentage has fallen, of appellants, and of the amounts remitted on appeals. The increase in the final demand of the year indicates, in his opinion, not over-assessments, but the growing prosperity of the classes liable to be assessed. Mr. Nugent, reviewing the reports of the Southern Division, remarks that the original lists of assessment were based on the final demand of the preceding year supplemented by fresh inquiries. Dharwar is the only district where the incidence of the tax per head of population has exceeded one anna. It is distinctly the most prosperous district in the Division in trade as well as in agriculture. The administration of the tax was uneventful, and the tax was, as usual, collected by the revenue authorities without much difficulty. The duties of revision and general supervision were performed satisfactorily, and the cost of the administration was merely nominal. As regards operations in Sind, Mr. James declared that, on the whole, the administration of the tax was creditable to all concerned. There was an improvement in the yield in all districts, the assessments stood the test of appeal well, and the amounts left uncollected were insignificant. Differing from the Commissioner of the Southern Division, he declares that the indirect cost of the collection of the tax to the State is an item of considerable importance, and is apt to be overlooked when the cost of the establishment employed is reported as 0·48 per cent. only of the total amount collected.

DISCIPLINE and duty in the Mercantile Marine do not seem to be so strictly fostered as they might be, and whether

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 14.

News has been received here that a Japanese force belonging to the second army has arrived at a point sixteen miles from Newchang.

CHINESE PECULATION.

TIENTSIN, Dec. 14.

A son-in-law of the Viceroy Li-Hung Chang has been arrested at Nankin on the charge of peculation. All his property has been seized.

A CHECK TO THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

According to telegrams received here a portion of the Yalu River Force, operating from the Japanese Head-quarters at An-Tong, encountered the enemy on the 12th, and several indecisive engagements took place. On the following day the Japanese were compelled to retire before the superior numbers of the Chinese troops, but being subsequently reinforced, they are now re-advancing.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN PEKIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The *Times* publishes a telegram, from its correspondent at Tientsin, stating that the Chinese Government have intimated their objection to receive foreign and military guards in Pekin. The Government will hold themselves answerable for the protection of the Foreign Legations.

FURTHER ISSUE OF JAPANESE WAR BONDS.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 15.

A further issue of Japanese war bonds is announced to the extent of fifty million dollars.

JAPANESE VICTORY IN MANCHURIA.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 16.

Information has been received here that on the fourteenth instant the Japanese attacked Fung-Hwang, defended by about four thousand Chinese. After a sharp engagement the latter were utterly routed. Four guns were also captured; the Japanese lost seventy men killed and wounded.

LORD ROSEBERY AT WEST HAM.

THE NECESSITY FOR CONCORD.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at West Ham, urged the necessity for concord between the Liberals and the Labour Party, and for taking common action in questions relating to the working classes.

His Lordship said that at the present juncture points of difference between the two parties on other subjects should be reserved.

THE LATE CANADIAN PREMIER.

H. M. S. Blenheim, first-class cruiser, has been ordered to convey the remains of the late Sir J. S. D. Thompson to Halifax.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

ANGLO-FRANCO-RUSSIAN INTERVENTION AGREED ON.

As a result of the negotiations that have been proceeding between the Powers on the Armenian question, the Porte has agreed that the British, French, and Russian Consuls at Erzeroum shall join the Turkish Commission appointed to enquire into the alleged atrocities.

The fact of the representatives of these Powers being associated together for common action is regarded as most important, exhibiting as it does a new grouping of the Powers in matters relating to Eastern affairs.

EXCLUSION OF AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Owing to the agreement arrived at between the Powers and the Porte, that representatives of Great Britain, Russia, and France shall take part in the enquiry into the alleged Armenian outrages, Turkey has withdrawn the invitation for an American delegate to join the Commission.

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Advices have reached Liverpool that the Chief of the Hinterland, of Grand Bassam, has defeated a French expedition, inflicting heavy loss.

Eight Europeans and many of the Senegalese soldiers were killed.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

OCCUPATION OF TAMATAVE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Tamatave was occupied by French Marines on the 12th instant. The town was about to be bombarded by the warships, but three shells sufficed to dislodge all the Hovas, who fled hastily. A landing party then took possession, and the French are now established in a strong position.

FUNERAL OF M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, Dec. 15.

The funeral of the late M. de Lesseps took place to-day, with great ceremony. An immense assemblage gathered together to do honor to his remains. The Suez Canal Company and a very large number of learned societies were fully represented.

INDIAN COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., Imperial Commissioner of Nyassaland, will visit India in connection with his idea of promoting the emigration and settlement of Indian traders and agriculturalists in Nyassaland.

Mr. Johnston will probably arrive in India next January.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

ROME, Dec. 16.

Signor Crispi has lodged information with the Public Prosecutor charging with forgery Deputies Giolitti, Maszinno, and Martusceli who inspected the books of the Banca Romana.

The revelations have created an immense sensation and the greatest excitement prevails. King Humbert has prorogued Parliament owing to the report made by Signor Crispi that prorogation was necessary to enable the Chamber to recover its calm after the agitation that has resulted from the conduct of certain deputies becoming known.

THE SOCIALIST INCIDENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

REJECTION OF SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.

The Reichstag, to-day, rejected by a majority of one hundred and ten the sanction applied for by the Imperial Chancellor to prosecute Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist Deputy, and his fellow members for disloyalty in the Chamber.

A resolution was afterwards adopted to strengthen the disciplinary powers of the President.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

BURMA'S ASPIRATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

It is understood to be unlikely that Burma will get a High Court until it becomes a Lieutenant-Governorship.

THE OUTLOOK IN WAZIRISTAN.

News received at Kajuri Kach, on the 13th instant, says that the Mahsud Maliks are unable to fulfil Government's terms owing to the refusal of the Abdullai section of Baloozais to co-operate with the remainder of the tribe. The expedition seems inevitable, but there is a rumour that Government might grant the tribesmen a further period of grace

EARTHQUAKES IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

Yesterday continuous earthquake shocks were felt here, there being an average of one per hour up to nine o'clock last night, when they ceased. Three shocks were rather severe and prolonged; the others slight. Fortunately no serious damage was done. Several pucca buildings were cracked, the worst cases being the new public offices, the walls of which cracked in several places and the Comptroller's office from which the staff have been sent to their homes for the present. The greatest excitement prevailed amongst the natives.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Dec. 16.

A meeting of over 200 delegates from Avas and Nagam Sarvajanik Sabhas and individual villages of Alibag taluka was held at Alibag this day. A permanent taluka association was formed. Petitions against recent grazing rules, the unwillingness of Government to grant revenue remission in full according to Section 104 of the revenue code, and for permission to inspect revision survey records, showing sources of classification and annavaluations of individual holdings were adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 16.

H. M. S. Cossack from Maldives arrived.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Singapore, via Penang, for Bombay, on the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been rather more doing.

2½ per cent. Consols	103⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		53,000	bales.
" "	Surats	1,000	"
" "	Imports of Cotton	170,000	"
" "	Surats	1,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton	993,000	"
" "	Surats	16,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN TROOP SERVICE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, under the command of Captain A. W. Maun, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 24th November, with drafts consisting of 49 officers, 10 ladies, 2 children, 1,223 men, rank and file, 46 women, and 4 children. The Dilwara called at Port Said on the 4th December and Suez on 5th idem. She had a fine passage throughout. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lieut Col G M Stevens, R A	Lieut R H Grey, R W Fus
Lieut Col A I O Pollock, 2nd R Scots Fus	Lieut C D Vaughan, 2nd B R
Surgn Lieut Col and Mrs F W Trevor, A M S	Lieut E Bagwell Purefoy, 15th Lanc
Major and Mrs M W P Block, R A	Vety Lieut and Mrs F Eassie, A V Dept
Major I S Napier, 2nd Arg and South Hrs	2nd Lieut W Ellershaw, R A
Surgn Major and Mrs R F Adams, A M S	2nd Lieut R B Graham, 2nd Drg and S High
Capt and Mrs G R T Rundle, R A	2nd Lieut P D McCandlem, 2nd Drg and S High
Capt R M Rodwell, R A	2nd Lieut W H Traill, E L R
Capt S D Browne, R A	2nd Lieut C A Wilkinson, E Lanc Regt
Capt and Mrs C G Watson, R A	2nd Lieut W Best, R W Fus
Capt G Chamberlain, R A	2nd Lieut H Crawshay, 1st Wor Regt
Capt and Mrs H H Burney, 1st Gor High	2nd Lieut A B Lane, 2nd Yorks L I
Surgn Capt and Mrs G H Barefoot, two children and nurse, A M S	2nd Lieut A G M Hogg, U L
Surgn Capt and Mrs I B Buchanan, A M S	2nd Lieut H N Young, U L
Surgn Capt F R Newland, A M S	2nd Lieut L B Watson, U L
Capt F G Bond, R E	2nd Lieut W A S Walker, U L
Lieut I G Rotton, R A	2nd Lieut O de L Williams, R West Fus
Lieut B Gosselin, R A	2nd Lieut L G Logan, U L
Lieut H H Tudor, R A	2nd Lieut A K Forbes, U L
Lieut P A Skipwith, R A	2nd Lieut T S Cox, U L
Lieut H L Smyth, 1st S L I	2nd Lieut C R Wetherall, U L
Lieut G Meynell, 1st S L I	2nd Lieut and Mrs D J Macauley, U L
Lieut G C Benson, 1st S L I	2nd Lieut R T D Leith, U L
Lieut H R Blore, 1st K R R Corps	Rev J Hall Forshall, Acting C E Chaplain
	Rev L Pyke, Acting R C Chaplain

MILITARY NEWS.

The programme of the Madras Native Infantry reliefs to be carried out during the current cold season has been revised as under:—1st Pioneers, Trichinopoly, to Burma: 4th Pioneers, Bangalore, to Trichinopoly: 21st Pioneers, Burma, to Bangalore: 6th Infantry, Madras, to Berhampore and Cuttack: 15th Infantry, Secunderabad, to Madras: 19th Infantry, Berhampore and Cuttack, to Secunderabad: 25th Infantry, Burma, to Madras.

Fifteen days' leave of absence, from the 24th December 1894, is granted to Surgeon Colonel C. McD Cuffe, C.B., A. M. S., P. M. O., Allahabad district, proceeding to Calcutta to attend the Indian Medical Congress.

A correspondent points out that in other respects that the distribution of medals, the troops on the Assam frontier are invidiously singled out for special treatment. The transport regulations are felt as an especial hardship. Our correspondent writes: If an up-country regiment moves in relief either by rail or route-march, the baggage is sent by rail, and an officer gets his three and-a-half maunds, plus tentage, free. In the Frontier force the regiments, I believe, take their own transport animals with them, and an officer gets a bit of carriage free there. In Assam, when a regiment in relief, everything has to go by "bailghari" or coolie, and the transport stands fast, and is taken over by the incoming regiment. An officer gets no free allowance of baggage, nor any marching money, so that he has to shift his tens, the mess, and his private kit, at his own expense, and the least he can do it for is over two hundred rupees.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

No one behind the scenes in party politics is ever surprised at any indiscretion committed by Sir John Gorst. He is indiscreet by temperament apparently, and his discontent with the inferior position he has hitherto occupied amongst his Conservative colleagues notwithstanding his acknowledged intellectual superiority to most of them may by this time have converted his natural tendency to spring mines on his friends into a settled habit which may be fatal to his political character and career. The feeling of annoyance existed last week by the report of his remarks at the Junior Constitutional Club, expressing approval of the injudicious address delivered by a young Mahomedan barrister from Bombay, has been intensified by the *Times* telegram from India on the subject. It is understood that Sir John Gorst denies the correctness of the newspaper report of his speech, and I have been assured by more than one active Conservative that there is not a word of truth in the observations attributed to Sir John. I am told, moreover, that the Conservative party have not in any way accepted Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed as a candidate for a seat in Parliament. The latter assurance is, as I have satisfied myself, perfectly well-founded; but if Sir J. Gorst did not really make the speech that all the world has read, it would be more satisfactory if he made a public disavowal of it. If he did not make it, who invented it? Did the reporters, and if so, why? Was the report supplied privately, and by whom? The *Times* had no account of the meeting, and the only paper in which I saw any detailed account of the proceedings was the *Daily Telegraph*, from which I quoted last week. The Conservatives used to be called the "Stupid Party," and one or two of its cleverest men act occasionally as if they desired to perpetuate the nickname. The real truth appears to be that while the Junior Constitutional Club put up Moulvie Rafiudin in what may be termed a social sense, Sir John Gorst, a master of electioneering, accepted him in a political and perhaps too serious a sense. The statement made by certain native papers that Moulvie Rafiudin has been "put forward by Anglo-Indian officials with a view to keeping up the existing political differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans" is too puerile to be considered, and the whole incident may now be forgotten. If the Moulvie wishes to make any more speeches about India he will have to choose some other arena for his eloquence than the House of Commons.

There has been a pretty copious flow of political oratory this week, but chiefly from Ministers of the second rank like Lord Ripon, who has been here there and everywhere, and Mr. James Bryce, the only statesman of the highest rank who has favoured the public with his views on the situation being the Duke of Devonshire. Like all the speakers on the other side he devoted no small portion of his remarks to the agitation against the House of Lords, which, though it has advanced a little, has not so far "caught on" in the manner that was anticipated at Leeds. For one thing, the Liberal Party does not seem to have made up its mind what it wants to do with the Lords. While the Prime Minister declares himself with marked emphasis a second chamber, one or two of his colleagues have conveyed the impression that they are single chamber men, and at the meeting a few evenings ago of such a representative body as the London Liberal and Radical Union, the feeling seemed to be in favour of doing away altogether with the hereditary chamber and putting nothing in its place. Meanwhile, people are asking what Sir William Harcourt thinks. But he does not open his mouth, and the consequence is to give rise to all sorts of stories of internal differences on the Cabinet, which may be utterly without foundation. To add to the perplexity of the Liberals here is Sir Charles Dilke assuring the world that the agitation is a sham, and another independent Liberal M. P., Mr. Atherley Jones lecturing Lord Rosebery for jeopardising the political fortunes of his party by his attack on the Lords. The Liberals are to some extent still suffering from the discouragement caused by the result of the Forfarshire election, and at the time of writing many of them expect that the contest in Brigg will go against the Ministerialists.

There was an interesting and in a sense important gathering at the National Liberal Club the other night, when under the presidency of Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P., the Press Circle of that institution banqueted the popular foreign correspondent M. Paul Villars. For many years past, M. Villars has represented in London the famous *Journal des Debats*. Recently he has added to his other duties those of correspondent of the equally celebrated *Figaro*. His English confreres considered the occasion one on which they might join in showing their esteem for one who, while he has throughout his career in England, endeavoured to minimise rather than magnify the occasional differences between the two countries. The affair was a great success, and it is a pity that the speeches were not reported fully. They would have been if the gathering had been one of any other body of men than journalists. The fact that reporters were not invited seems in a way to justify Mr. Labouchere's sarcastic remark that newspaper men are a modest race. The hon. gentleman's speech was couched in excellent taste. It was feared by some that he might say something mischievous about our occupation of Egypt, but beyond some good-natured chaff of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett or "Siloms," as he is now called by favour of our recent visitors, the Swazi Envoys, for his inveterate hatred of "any one not born an Englishman, or not a naturalized Englishman" there was nothing of a party nature in Mr. Labouchere's utterances. M. Villars, in replying to the toast of his health, spoke a truth when he said that half of our international dislike and prejudices arise from one country not knowing each other. He regretted that Frenchmen did not know England so well as Englishmen know France; being satisfied that if none of them crossed the Channel, there would on the other side be less dislike of perfidious Albion. He mentioned two recent instances within his own personal knowledge where Frenchmen had come to London imbued with the costomary Gallic ideas about England and the English, and returned home with opposite feelings.

Earl Spencer delivered an interesting speech yesterday, at the annual meeting of the Allotments and Small Holdings Association. Apart from its political references, it was noteworthy as indicating the extent to which the system of allotments, and small holdings is extending in this country. There are many men of both political parties who look to this movement for the salvation of British agriculture, which continues in a deplorable condition in consequence of the fall of prices. It is contended that under the existing Allotments Acts there is considerable difficulty in obtaining land for the purpose, but, notwithstanding that, there has been a large increase in the number of plots of land let off for holdings of this description. In his own Union of Brixworth, Earl Spencer stated that there was a total of 2,193 allotment, being an average of of 188 per 1,000 inhabitants or 10 per 53. In some villages, too, in spite of the present depressed conditions, holdings of from 2 to 5 acres each were being very successfully cultivated, while on different parts of the country more or less successful efforts are being made to purchase, or lease, and work these small holdings by Co-operative Associations. Under the Parish Councils Act, now about to come into operation, it is expected that there will soon be a vast increase in the number of small cultivators, as the Act gives power to Parish Councils to acquire land, by hire or purchase, for the purpose of letting it out in holdings up to the size of 4 acres. It has been stated at several recent conferences on agricultural questions that even in parts of the country where the farmers have suffered most from the fall of prices, as in Essex for instance, small holdings, when they could be got at a reasonable rental, have been made to pay. There is thus reason to hope great things from the further extension of the system.

The British public will have had its fill of elections by the time Christmas is here. Last week the School Board elections were held in London and most of the larger towns and other Local Government elections are to follow. The result of the School Board poll in London was to give a reduced majority on the New Board to the Moderates or Diggleites. The strength of parties on the Old Board was 34 Moderates to 21 Progressives. The New Board consists of 29 Moderates to 26 Progressives. But this result is largely due to the vagaries of the cumulative vote, as the Progressives polled a large majority of the votes last. About double the number voted that polled on the previous occasion, three years ago. It is singular that not a single Catholic Candidate, and not one Labour Candidate who did not throw in his lot with the Progressives, has been elected. Mr. Diggle and Mr. Altbelstone Riley, the young leader of the clerical party, have declared that, although their majority is so small, they will adhere together to their policy, and they decline to consent to the withdrawal of the obnoxious circular on Christian instruction, which caused such a heated controversy. In that case the New Board will waste more time over the discussion of the religious difficulty. But it is questionable whether Mr. Riley will be able to command the votes of a compact Moderate majority on this question. In the large town the New School Board show very little change upon the old. In Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and elsewhere the Denominationalists have slightly strengthened, their position, the Progressives hold their own, but the Labour party's candidates have been generally unsuccessful.

We are no sooner clear of the turmoil of the School Board Elections than we are plunged into the midst of renewed excitement over the contests for the new Parish and District Councils. These elections will be held throughout the country during the next fortnight. What a change they will make in the Local Government of the rural districts may be gathered from a statement made by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, in addressing a meeting at Cirincester, on Wednesday. Mr. Shaw Lefevre stated that under the new Act Parish Councils will have to be elected in about 7,000 rural parishes in England and Wales, in addition to which there will be Parish Meetings, or popularised Vestries, held in 6,000 Smaller Parishes. Then there will be elections to Rural District Councils, which will form the future "Democratised" Boards of Guardians, and to the Urban District Councils. In all there will be some 23,000 different local elections and 90,000 persons to be elected between now and Christmas week. In London alone there are some 500 Guardians and 5,000 Vestrymen to be elected. It is pretty certain that we shall all be well tired of electioneering by the time Christmas is here; but the rest then ensuing will duly be a temporary one, for a General Election is anticipated in political circles some time next year, and it may even come in the spring. Another change that the new local Governments will occasion will be in the constitution of the Country Benches of Magistrates. There will be 1,400 District Councils to be elected, and according to the new Act every chairman of a District Council will be a Justice of the Peace while he holds that office. Consequently there will be an addition of 1,400 popularly elected Justices to the Magistracy of the country. That the latest local Government Act is quite a revolutionary measure is only beginning to be recognised now that it is coming into operation. What may be the changes it may ultimately work in rural England it is impossible as yet to foresee. On the one side, sanguine hopes are expressed of the social benefits that the new Councils are to confer. On the other side, they are regarded with some amount of suspicious and grave apprehensions. Probably neither the anticipations on the one side nor the fears on the other will be realised.

Lord Rosebery has been very active lately in taking part both in political and social "functions." Among the most interesting of the latter class were the proceedings at which he officiated in the city on Saturday last. These were first the presentation to Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., Rector of St. Botolphs, Bishopgate, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, of a memorial consisting of his portrait in oils and three massive silver bowls, subscribed for that gentleman's 75th birthday, as a recognition of his life-long services and, secondly, of the opening of a new institution on behalf of popular education, which he has promoted. Mr. Rogers is well and almost universally known by his soubriquet "Hang Theology Rogers." This was bestowed upon him on account of a remarkable speech he delivered many years ago, when in reply to certain objections to some of his educational projects, he said, "from the first we have been confronted with the economical question and with the theological question, and if we had waited till these were settled we should have been waiting still. So I said "Hang economy! hang theology! let us get to work." This very rigorous protestation led to some sneers at the Rev. Gentleman's orthodoxy, and the nickname "Hang Theology Rogers" stuck to him. But he stuck to his work, and to-day he is one of the most popular men in the City of London. Through his efforts, while incumbent of St. Thomas' Charterhouse, the Goswell St. Schools and the Golden Lane Schools were established. In 1893 he was appointed Rector of St. Botolphs, Bishop gate, and since then the Cooper St. and Bath St. schools have been established largely by his exertions. He was a member of the first London School Board, elected in 1871, when he headed the poll. He was also for many years chairman, or one of the governors of Dulwich College. Edward Alleyne, the Actor, a contemporary of Shakespeare's, who founded the "College of God's Gifts to Dulwich" was born in the parish of St. Botolph, and that was one of the parishers which shared in the benefit of the foundation and from which governors were elected. The presentation at the Mansion House, to Mr. Rogers, was attended by what Lord Rosebery called an "illustrious assembly," composed of bishops, nobles, ministers of the Crown, and others. The Premier paid a fitting tribute to the zeal for popular education shown by the rev. gentleman, whose efforts on its behalf date from a time when little or nothing was done for elementary schools by Government. After making the presentation, Lord Rosebery opened the Bishopsgate Institute. This is a new library and literary and educational institution, which has been built with some moneys allotted by the Charity Commissioners out of bequests left by Alderman John Steward and others in the fifteenth century. The Rector of St. Botolph, who presided at the opening, also had much to do with securing the diversion of this money for the object of the Institute. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Lord Chief Justice, several of H. M.'s Ministers, a number of M.Ps, and a distinguished company were present. Lord Rosebery made a short but appropriate speech in defence of the policy of utilising old charitable bequests by adopting them to modern requirements.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

The second performance of "Jehangier, the Magnificent," was a still greater success, both in regard to the audience and the acting than on the first night. We ought not to omit to mention that the make-up was by Mr. Finkelstein, who carried it out in such a manner as to fully sustain the reputation he has attained in this department. The Oriental costumes were supplied by the proprietors of the Novelty Theatre at the close of the performance in response to loud cries of "author" Mr. T. A. Savage appeared before the footlights, and bowed his acknowledgments of the appreciative cheers of the house. We understand that the club have been requested to repeat the play two evennings early next month, and we feel sure that if they do so, they will find no difficulty in securing good audiences.

The telegraph line between Kajuri Kach and Nili Kach was cut on Sunday presumably by the Abdul Rahman Khels, and four hundred yards of wire were carried off. Communication was restored after 6 or 7 hours, but was again interrupted on Tuesday night, and had not been resumed up to late on Wednesday night. Moreover a telegram, dated Wednesday, from Kajuri Kach, states that a report had just come in from Wano that the Mahsud mailks had after all rejected the Government's terms. The report needs confirmation, but if correct, there will be an immediate advance into the Mahsud's country.

In Berlin a sort of landlord's protection association has been formed for the purpose of preventing the letting of houses and apartments to people who bolt without paying their rent. It is the business of the association to compile what is called a "black book," giving the names of such undesirable tenants together with their record. At present the book contains the names of more than eight hundred persons. It is said the number would be much larger but for the fact that many landlords refuse to join the new association.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The card for the second day bring far more enticing than that for the first, the Grand Stand at Mahaluxmi Race Course was more fully occupied on Saturday than on the previous Saturday. The card contained six events totalling thirty-nine runners, certainly not a bad average for a sky meeting. The first race was a mere walk-over; but the second, the Open Handicap, was productive of much interest. Public favour was divided between Grain and Winner, the former having the first call. As everyone surmised, the issue was fought out between them, and after a hard struggle, Grain, who was magnificently ridden by Aga Ali Shah won by a neck. Winner was led beautifully close by Ebrahim. The Galloway Handicap attracted eight starters, and there was so much uncertainty about the race as to make it very exciting. Grey Ghost was safely landed by Captain Ross, Tamoorlang being a good second. On the other hand, the Selling Race was nearly a foregone conclusion, as soon as the spectators, knew that Ebrahim was riding Lord Cromer. The favourite was valued at Rs. 500, but the result of the race fetched Rs. 765 for the charger. The Waler Purse was a most exciting event, a misunderstanding with the starter, unfortunately creating great confusion. Time, Pauline and Tara passed the post, and their riders were not a little disgusted to find that they had all their trouble for nothing. They contended that the starter did give a "go" and the start was all right. On this ground they refused to go back, and start again. Some of the spectators went so far as to say that with naked eyes they were able to see the red flag drop, but could not say if the white one was dropped or not. The stewards held an enquiry in the evening, with regard to the question, and declared that they were of opinion that neither the red nor the white flag was dropped; and that Bandsman, Ballaarat, and Czarina were first, second, and third, respectively. In the Selling Race an objection was lodged against "The Shrew," who was given second place. The Stewards will decide that point this morning. The Helter Skelter drew a field of twelve, and Rawuf won by nearly ten lengths.

The following are the details of the races:—

1st Race.—Closed Handicap. 5 furlongs. Rs. 90. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that ran in the "Novice" and "Local Stakes."

Mr Lyndon's g a p Ghatan, 9st 7lb, Ebrahim	w o

No betting. Only a "walk over."

2nd Race.—Open Handicap. 1 mile, Rs. 99.

Mr Moochul Shah's b a g Grain, 10st 7lb, Aga A Shah	1
Mr Ali big Amir's b a g Winner, 9st 10lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr S A W's g a w Badhan, 10st 7lb, Capt Ross	0
Mr Pallonji Hormusji's b a h Imperator, 10st 3lb, Haza	0

There was a hard struggle between Grain and Winner, the former winning by a neck.

Average betting: Grain 2 to 1; Badhan 3 to 1; Imperator 10 to 1; Winner 2 to 1. Time, 2 min. and 1¼ secs.

3rd Race.—"Galloway Handicap." 4½ furlongs. Rs. 99. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways—14 hands and under.

Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost, 10st, Capt Ross	1
Mr Abdul Rahman Budder's g a g Tamoorlang, 10st 10lb, Saleh	2
Mr Lyndon's g a p Ghatan, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim	3
Mr Aga Cocchich Shah's g a g Saood, 10st 5lb, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Field's ch a g Saracen, 10st 3lb, Owner	0
Mr Brent's b a g Tomtit, 10st, Mr Benwell	0
Mr E K Khan's g a p Vince, 9st 10lb, Owner	0
Mr Sabir bin Fatteh's g a g Rawuf, 9st 11lb, C B Mahomed	0

Grey Ghost won easily; a length divided the second and third.

Average betting: Grey Ghost even; Ghattan, Saracen, and Saood, 4 to 1. Time, 57 secs. for the last half-mile.

4th Race.—"Selling Race." Rs. 199, 3 furlongs. For Arab and C-B. Galloways, 14 hands and under. 14 hands, to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 11st. 7lbs, Weight for inches. 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 300.

Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a p Lord Cromer, Native	1
Mr Murdoch's bk br ch The Shrew, 8st 10lb, Nanna	2
Surgn-Major Martin's ch a g Mystery, 10st 11lb, Aga S Shah	3
Mr Brent's b a p Billy, 9st 11lb, Mr Benwell	0
Capt Ross's b a g Bismillah, 10st 11b, Owner	0
Capt Ross's b ch p The Devil, 7st 5lb, Chargeman	0
Mr Townsend's g a g Halim, 9st 6lb, C B Mahomed	0

Only half-a-dozen yards from the finis Mystery rushed forth, and by only a yard missed the win. There is an objection lodged against "The Shrew," jostling being alleged. The stewards' decision not yet declared. The above is the result declared by the judges.

Average betting: Billy 5 to 1; Mystery 7 to 2; Lord Cromer even; the Shrew 8 to 1; Bismillah 3 to 1; Devil 8 to 1; Halim 20 to 1. Time, 42 secs.

5th Race.—"The Waler Purse. ½ mile. Rs. 199. For Australian horses that have never won race of the value of Rs. 50 to carry 11st 5lbs. Weight for age. Horses landed since 1st August, 1894, allowed 7lbs; Galloways allowed 1st.

Mr Cursetji's Bondsman, Capt Ross	1
Mr Townsend's b w Ballarat Mr Sassoon	2
Mr Moochool Shah's c w m Czarina, 10st 2lbs, Aga A Shah	3
Mr Cavanagh's c w g Time, 10st 9lbs, Mr Martin	0
Mr Baldock's b w m Pauline, 10st 9lbs, S Edlington	0
Mr Narayen Dwarkandas, br w m Tara, 10st 2lb, W Good	0

Time, Paulin, and Tara did not run, their riders refusing to go back after a foul start. Bondsman won easy by several lengths. Ballarat was a good second.

Average betting: Bondsman 5 to 1; Ballaarat 6 to 1; Czarina 8 to 1; and the rest 12 to 1. Time, 56 secs.

6th Race.—"Helter Skelter," ½ mile. For Arabs landed this season, to be ridden by Arabs in Arab costume. 1st Rs. 60; 2nd Rs. 30; and 3rd Rs. 10

Mr Sabir bin Fatteh's Rauf	1
Mr Ali bin Amir's Little Wonder	2
Mr Fahad bin Feed's Esteen	3

Rauf won by about 10 lengths. One length between second and third.

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The audience at the Tivoli Theatre, on Saturday night, found that in the hands of the London Lyric Company the fun of "Charley's Aunt" was fast and furious. So far as the plot is concerned the piece has the advantage of being readily understood even by a child. "Charley's Aunt" has been running at home for nearly a year, and yet the popularity of the comedy has not diminished. Mr. Thomas Verner was the prominent character, in the pourtrayal of Lord Fancourt Babberley. The hearty laughter of the audience showed that he managed to invest the part with a drollery all his own and his scenes with the girls and his old lovers were specially mirth-provoking. His impersonation of the Aunt proved him to be a comedian of no mean order. Mr. Lynn Harding gave a capital representation of the old Indian Colonel and Mr. Fulton Muller's Spettigue was a good character sketch. Mr. Geo. Mallet and Mr. D. Smith as Jack Chesney and Charley Wykham, respectively, sustained their parts very well. The ladies' parts offerred but little chance for remarkable work, yet Miss Lilian Hargreaves, Miss Tasselli, Miss Marry Bryan, and Miss Frances Trigge sustained their respective deliniations creditably. The first two ladies were called upon to undertake the task at the last minute, it being found Mrs. J. F. Brian and Miss Stella Leigh could not appear as they were suffering from fever. The favourable impression created by the London Lyric Company on their first visit to the city twelve months ago was so great, that almost the whole of the front seats were taken up two days beforehand, and Mr. Mitchell, who kept the box office and plan at his premises, Meadows Street, had considerable difficulty in reserving seats on Saturday morning. The opening night literally fetched a "bumper house." To-night they play "The Corsican Brothers," "and the farcical comedy." The Colonel,' will be staged to-morrow night. On Wednesday Burnand's successful comedy, "Betsy," will be produced. From what was seen on Saturday night, a very liberal and hearty patronage may be expected during this farewel visit.

At the conclusion of the comedy on Saturday night a variety entertainment was given, and the repeated "encores" showed that the audience would have been willing to see the graceful and pretty dancing and hear the singing of Misses Brayn, Tasselli, Hargreaves, and Mr. Smith the whole night.

The official summary of district officers, reports on the rice crop porspects of Lower Burma during the past month says that the total area under rice cultivation shows a decrease of 69,000 acres compared with last years. The want of ripening showers has seriously reduced the outturn of planted crops, and it is estimated that the average yield per acre will be considerably less than last year. It is estimated that there will be 1,200,000 tons of cargo rice available for export.

THE GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

More elaborate preparations than those which have been now completed for the grand Naval and Military Tournament, which opens to-night on the Oval, could hardly be conceived. It may be safely said that for a long time past no public event has excited so much general interest in the city, and in fact in the whole Presidency, as that which will commence to-night in the presence of his Excellency the Governor. The Oval presents a spectacle at once imposing and picturesque, and the arrangements that have been made for the accommodation of the eight or nine thousand spectators expected nightly are most perfect, and leaves nothing to be desired. The troops that are to take part in the tournament number between 900 and 1,000, and they hail from all parts of the Presidency. The following officers are in the camp:—Colonel Gray of the 29th Beluchis; Major Brackenbury, R. A.; Captain Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia; Captain Grantham, of the Poona Horse; Captain and Riding Master Mr. Stevens, R.H.A.; Lieutenant Farmer, R.A.; Lieutenant Boileau, R. E.; Lieutenant Walpole, R. E.; Lieutenant Lingeer, R. E.; Lieutenant Debble of the 7th Hussars; Lieutenant Bell, R.A.; Lieutenant Bellhouse, R. H. A; Lieutenant Evans, R. A.; Lieutenant Rooke, of the Sind Horse; Lieutenant Beville, of the Sind Horse; Lieutenant Wellesly, R. H. A.; Lieutenant Oldham, R. A.; Lieutenant Casserly of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry; Lieutenant Palin of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Sitwell of the R. I. Rifles; Lieutenant Hayden of the 22nd Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Crawford of the 2nd Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Dandas of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps; and Lieutenant Stevenson of the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

The following are the names of the regiments that are to take part in the tournament with the actual number of troops:—

	Men.
7th Hussars	22
19th Hussars	4
21st Hussars	4
L. B. Royal Horse Artillery	25
I. Royal Horse Artillery	8
2nd Bombay Lancers	49
3rd Bombay Cavalry	29
Poona Horse	27
Sind Horse	20
H. E. the Governor's Body-guard	36
Irish Rifles	14
Royal Lancaster	3
Durham Light Infantry	20
Royal Scots	54
1st Bombay Grenadiers	30
4th Bombay Rifles	25
10th Bombay Infantry	4
12th Bombay Infantry	27
16th Bombay Infantry	21
17th Bombay Infantry	3
21st Bombay Infantry	3
22nd Bombay Infantry	1
23rd Bombay Rifles	25
26th Field Artillery	17
27th Field Artillery	22
36th Field Artillery	13
72nd Field Artillery	5
23rd Southern Division, R. A.	22
21st Eastern Division

God-speed and presented them with flowers amidst cheers. The party made a halt at Karjat, where they had tea and breakfast, and where a small number of Zoroastrians and others made a sort of demonstration as the train left the station. On their arrival at the Victoria Terminus, the party received a hearty ovation. The immense mass of spectators made a rush towards the carriages in which the Volunteers party were riding, and it was some time before the latter could get out on to the platform. They afterwards formed in rank under the covered carriage-way on the east side of the station, under the directions of Sergeant E. R. Virjee, Corporal N. M. Patel, and Lance-Corporal P. D. Vacha, of the Poona Volunteer; and under the orders of Major Phillips and Lieutenant Khambatta, preceded by the regimental bands which played along the route, proceeded, amidst successive peals of cheers from the crowd, by Hornby Road, along the Floral Fountain and the Post Office, to their camp, which is situated near the Back Bay Baths, opposite the Esplanade Band Stand. A crowd of Parsees followed and cheered them along the entire route; and the Volunteer party met with another demonstration at their tents from another throng of Parsee spectators.

Lieutenant Khambatta is at present employed at the head of the Commissariat establishments at Poona, and served as a Volunteer officer some time ago at Quetta. He took part in the famous march of Lord Roberts from Kabul and Kandahar; and for his services in the last Afghan Campaign, received as a personal distinction the title of Khan Bahadur from the Government of India. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Parsees took an active interest in volunteering some thirty years ago, when a corps of Parsee Volunteers was formed and received instruction in drill under their Commandant, Major Curtis, at the back of the Town Hall, Some of the Parsee *Sethias* had also joined the corps as honorary Volunteers.

THE CHURCH PARADE.

Seldom has a larger and more imposing church parade been held in Bombay than that which took place yesterday when parade services were held in no less than six places of worship. The troops quartered in the tournament camp, and at Butchers Island and the Volunteers paraded shortly before ten o'clock, in full dress. Nearly eight hundred officers and men (naval and military) marched to St. Thomas' Cathedral while three hundred Roman Catholics proceeded to the Fort chapel, a hundred Presbyterians assembled on the St. Andrew's Kirk, and a number of the Wesleyans in the chapel of that denomination in Colaba Causeway. The men of the Royal Artillery, Royal Irish Rifles, and troops of the Colaba Depot, belonging to the Established Church attended divine service at St. John's Afghan Memorial Church, at eleven o'clock.

A crowd of spectators had assembled outside the Cathedral when at ten o'clock the first contingent, consisting of 240 men of the Volunteer Rifles came up headed by their band, being shortly afterwards followed by the Volunteer Artillery under the command of Major Roughton, and the Bombay Light Horse, under Lieutenant Moir. The martial strains of the Royal Scots band were next heard, and soon a large contingent of troops from the tournament camp arrived, and marched into the Cathedral. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, under Colonel Swann, and headed by their band looked very smart in their blue uniform. They arrived almost at the same time as Brigadier General Gatacre, who rode upon horseback, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard, and Captain Sir H. Johnson. A few moments later the Governor's carriage drove up, H. E. Lord Harris being accompanied by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., and Miss Cunningham. His Excellency was received at the door of the Cathedral by Brigadier General Gatacre and Lieutenant Colonel Hilliard. The sound of Highland bagpipes now broke upon the ears of the spectators and in a few minutes 150 men of the Royal Navy, escorted by the Band of the Lothian Regiment came up, and entered the church, simultaneously with three officers from the Italian man-of-war now in harbour. The arrival of troops being now complete, the few seats in the Cathedral remaining unoccupied were thrown open to the public and were quickly filled, a large number of spectators having to remain content with standing room at the main entrance. Care and forethought having been exercised in the settlement of the details of seating, there was an entire absence of confusion. The subjoined table will show both what these seating arrangements were and also the number of officers and men on parade:—

NORTH TRANSEPT AND AISLE.

Ordnance Department Artillery and Officers,	19
Commissariat Department' Warrant and Non-commissioned officers	8
Bombay Light Horse, under Lieutenant Moir...	12
Marine Sappers and Miners	12
Officers of the Royal Navy	12
The General Commanding the District, with Staff, and senior Naval Officers and Staff ...	10
Officers of the Italian man-of-war	3
Ordnance Department Officers	10
Officers and Non-Com. Officers of Commisariat Department	31
Tournament Camp and Volunteer Officers	16
Officers of the Marine Battalion	8
Tournament Camp, rank-and-file	229
G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps under Col. Swann	50

SOUTH TRANSEPT AND AISLE.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery, under Major Roughton	60
H. E. The Governor and party	3
Officers of the R. A. and R. E., and Medical Officers	6
Officers of the Royal Irish Rifles	18
Officers of the Colaba Depot	3
Officers of the 23nd Infantry	4
Officers of the Commissariat Department	6
Royal Navy rank-and-file	150
Bombay Volunteer Rifles under Major Brown..	240

A special feature of the service was the bright and hearty music, which was conducted by the Cathedral organist Mr. Mant, while for the usual choir the Band of the King's Own Yorkshire L. I., under, Bandmaster Wilson, was substituted. The prayers were read by the Rev. F. Hill, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye. The hymns were "All people that on earth do dwell," "Great God what do I see and hear," and "Eternal Father strong to save." After the Benediction had been pronounced the orchestra played the National Anthem. The service was from first to last of a very inspiring and helpful character.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The regulations for reserved seats are as follows:—Reserved seats will be on the sea-side of the Arena. The blocks are lettered A, B, C, and D; A—contains the seats numbered 1—500 and is nearest the Marine Lines; B—contains seats 501 to 570; C—contains seats 571 to 730; D—contains all numbers from 731. The numbers on each row will be shown on the end of the row. All reserved tickets not yet received can be obtained by applying to the Flag-staff office tent between 12 to 2 p.m., or 4 to 6 p.m.

The police arrangements which have been worked out by the Commissioner and his Deputy, Mr. Gell, were of a very complete kind, and it is not for a moment likely that the confusion which prevailed at the entrances to the tournament last April will be repeated this week, inasmuch as a full understanding has been arrived at between the promoters of the tournament and the police executive as to the respective parts to be taken by the military and by the police in the preservation of good order. The enclosure can be entered from either side, but all carriages must approach from the north, and the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic after 8 o'clock:—Queen's Road (south of Bandstand), Cooperage Road, Bandstand Road, Hope Street, Fuller Road, University Road, and Eldon Road. Carriages after setting down at the entrances of the enclosure on the Mayo Road will be passed out by Fuller Road, on to the Esplanade Road, and parked along Rampart Row. Those setting down at the Queen's Road entrances will be parked at the Bandstand, and on the Queen's Road, south of Bandstand, and along to the Wodehouse Road in the direction of Colaba.

The following in the revised programme for to-night:—Opening ceremony, 9-15 p.m. 1. Military Tattoo, 9-20 p.m. 2. R. A. Driving, 9-40 p.m. 3. Physical Drill by Parsee Members of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, 9-45 p.m. 4. Wrestling on horseback (British) and Cavalry Melee (Native), 9-55 p.m. 5. Capt. Grantham will arrange with Officers Commanding detachments of Native Cavalry. 5. Display Royal Navy, 10 p.m. 6. Gymnastic Display 10-15 p.m. Interval of five minutes. 7. Jumping Native Cavalry, 10-35 p.m. Poona Horse with led horses. 8. Driving, R. H. A., 10-45 p.m. 9. Tent-Pegging (Native) 2 Teams per Regiment. 10-50 p.m. 10 Khattack Dance, 11 p.m. Interval of five minutes. 11. Grand Display by all Arms. 11-25 p.m. Surg.-Major Addison and Surg.-Captain Wade Brown are placed in charge of the Camp Hospital and they will be assisted by two hospital assistants.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday evening an entertainment was given to the Parsee Volunteers on the premises of the New Gayen Utejak Mandli, Sleater Road, opposite the Grant Road railway station. A large number of members of the Club and visitors were present. A beautiful shamiana had been erected in the compound of the Club premises, under which covers were laid for a large number at a dinner provided in honour of the Parsee Volunteers. The building and its excellent garden-grounds were lighted with eletric light, which showed to the best advantage the decorations made with evergreens, flags, banners, and bunting. Covers were laid at the dinner table for over a hundred and fifty members and guests. The music of professional native singers and other forms of amusements were provided for the guests. At 8 p.m. an adjournment was made to the dinner-table, where a well-arranged menu tempted the appetite.

After dinner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, in proposing the toast of the guests of the evening, said:—The honour has been conferred upon me of proposing the toast of the evening—the health and prosperity of the Volunteers of India; including in that force our guests, Lieutenant Kumbatta and the Parsee Volunteer detachment under his command. In heartily accepting our invitation to this banquet the detachment has conferred honour on our Club. Gentlemen, ours is a social and a cosmopolitan Club, unsectarian, non-political, but with feelings of loyalty which enable us to appreciate at its proper value the volunteer force of the country as supporters and defenders of the power and dominion of Our Gracious Sovereign the Empress Victoria. My toast asks you to drink to the health and prosperity of the Volunteers of India, of whom our guests from an integral portion. We claim no superiority for these guests, for we regard the entire volunteer force of this country as comrades in arms, the soldiers of one sovereign, being satisfied only if our guests have gained a full fraternity with their European brethern in the regiment to which they have the honour to belong. Our guests form, a Parsee detachment of the Poona Volunteers, commanded by the highly respected fellow countryman, Lieutenant Kumbatta, who was unanimously elected as worthy to hold her Majesty commission in the corps to which he belongs. It cannot but be pleasant to the feelings of the Parsee detachment of the Poona Volunteer Rifles to have an officer of their own small community in the Regiment. If the Parsee detachment has gained any thing in military officiency under its Zoroastrian commander, as I am assured it has, it must cheer the hearts of Parsees everywhere to find one of their community considered worthy of wearing the uniform of a Queen's officer, and of leading his company into action if ever the evil day should arrive. Let me now pass on from the commander of the company to his men. These men may not be perfect soldiers, volunteers must always take rank below the regular army as a fighting force. But when this is granted, is it not true that the opinion of high military officials, of general officers and commanders-in-chief has undergone some change in estimating the military value of the volunteer forces in England and in India? And why has this opinion changed? Is it not because of improvements effected within the volunteer force? Confining our attention to volunteers in India, even we, non-combatants, can perceive that great efforts are being made in all the corps to drill better, to fire better and to increase their all round efficiency as organised military bodies. And have not the Poona Volunteer Rifles taken a good position in striving to achieve this efficiency? Rumour, report, and general opinion all declare that they have done so. If they have allowed themselves cheerfully to be ground into efficiency by their officers, their drill and firing instructors, may it not be taken for granted that the Parsee spirit of emulation which we see in the public school, the gymnasium, the cricket field, and in the commercial business, has kept its place in the military progress of the Parsee detachment of the Poona Volunteer Rifles Whenever properly trained the Parsee has shown the possession of nerve and muscle, of active limbs, and a steady eye. These are essential qualities in a soldier. Having these physical qualities, we may be sure that his well-born emulation will do the rest to make him an all-round good soldier. If Parsees have become efficient volunteers in Poona, Karnahi and Quetta, why should not this community be encouraged to join the volunteer force elsewhere? Thirty years ago we had a Parsee Volunteer Company in Bombay. To-day there is not a vestige of a Parsee volunteer, not so much even as his belts and boots, though hundreds of Parsees are willing and ready to join. Where does greater loyalty to the throne exist in India than in the hearts of the Parsee community? (Cheers) I pass on now to notice the mission upon which our guests have come to Bombay. That mission is to take part in the great Naval and Military Tournament of next week. They have volunteered to come to this tournament, and you, my friends, can understand the delight they have taken in the prospect of showing their military prowess before the ladies of Bombay. How they are to show this prowess I do not exactly know. I am told they are to be put through some military drill, which in my young days used to be called the "Manual and Platoon Exercise," but which in this advanced days is called Military Athletics or something of that sort. But whatever may be the duty expected of them, I am sure we all wish and hope the detachment will acquit themselves with credit to their corps. As Parsees they will assuredly strive to gain the approbation of the beholders of their exercises that goes without saying. To strive with might and main is to gain half the battle if not the whole. (Hear, and cheers;) It remains to be seen whether our guests will be an acquisition to the coming tournament, but leaving the reply to this question to be decided by the result I feel justified in saying that their presence at the Tournament will prove to be a financial acquisition to the managers who are working hard to make it an all-round success. It requires no words from me to induce the Parsees to fill up the list of ten rupee tickets to the brim. They will go to the tournament in hundreds; it may be in a sympathetic spirit to cheer their countrymen and to hear the praises of the great assembly which the Parsee volunteers may be able to draw. If so, who will venture to reproach them for their brotherhood? Does not the same spirit of brotherhood extend to all mankind? Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, and I fear I have wearied you with my imperfect remarks. Let me ask you to forgive my unworthiness to speak to the toast which I have proposed. The duty should have been entrusted to more competent hands and to a more competent head. However that may be, we are all in unison in the sentiment contained in the toast itself, and I ask you to drink with ringing cheers to the health and prosperity of the Volunteers of India, including in that force our guests, the Parsee detachment of the Poona Rifle Volunteers and its gallant commander, Lieutenant Kumbatta, who we all hope, will soon gain a captaincy. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Khambatta who was loudly cheered said: Words would but inadequately express what I and my friends of the Poona Volunteers here feel on this occasion. I am a bad hand at speech-making. It is not in my line, and at best of times I can but indifferently express my feelings. I do not mind giving some exercise to my limbs and for the matter of that to my tongue, too, provided the words do not go out of the drill book, but when it comes to speech-making I must express myself beaten. I will, therefore, make ample amends for the brevity of my speech by the expression of the intensity of the joy and the sincere pleasure we feel in partaking of the good cheer you have provided for us, and more than that the kindliness of heart and your keen appreciation of the Volunteers movement, which prompted you to invite us to spend a pleasant evening with you on this occasion. The generous sympathy of the community and the direct or even indirect encouragement whatever you may choose to give to our cause will be most thank fully appreciated, and it is what is most wanted. Not that by this I mean to imply that our Poonaites are apathetic in the matter, but that you in Bombay show a better appreciation of the movement, and thus encourage us to persevere in our endeavours to make Parsee Volunteering a thorough success. That we have so far realized the best expectations formed of us cannot be denied even by our worst enemies. (Cheers.) If you glance at the Reports of Inspection of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, by the Major-General commanding, since the Parsees have been admitted—than which there could not be a better test—you will notice that there has been a steady improvement in drill and attendance at parades; there has been no falling off either in numbers or drill, which goes conclusively to prove that far from retarding the progress we have materially contributed to the general efficiency of the corps. I am sorry I cannot say the same of their shooting capabilities. There is great room for improvement in this direction, though I must do them the justice to say that they are steadily progressing. In this year's Rifle Association meetiog some of them showed good form; a match silver cup fell to the lot of one, a company silver cup to another, a pair of binoculars to the third, for judging distance, and many other smaller money prizes to several others. What they want is practice and attention to details. You see several of us with red cross badges on our arms—they are evidences of their success in the ambulance class—which was held this year under Surgeon-Major Addison, the pioneer of ambulance classes in India. It shows they are fit to administer first aid to the wounded on the battle-field and to carry them on stretchers to the ambulance wagons to be conveyed to the Bombay hospitals in the rear. A signaling class has lately been started which several Parsee members have joined. For all these facilities we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our excellent Commandant Colonel Meakin, and our esteemed and most popular Adjutant Major Bellers who takes warmest interest in our welfare. Thus, gentlemen, Parsee Volunteering in Poona is established on a solid basis which nothing save the disbandment of the entire corps can shake. But let not this glowing picture of Parsee Volunteering make you overlook the difficulties that had to be contended and doubts and vexations that had to be faced in all directions in starting the movement. The idea was mine but by no means an original one, since I had the privilege of being a Volunteer and the honor of holding a commission six years before that in the Beluchistan Volunteer Rifles—the first Parsee I might say with pardonable pride, the first native of India as I prefer to call myself whoever was honored with a Commission in the Volunteer Corps of India since the foundation of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) My experience came in useful, though I had long since resigned my commission, having severed any connection with Beluchistan in 1885. I saw there was good material in Poona, and mentioned the project to some of my friends, European and Parsees, but it did not meet with a warm reception. I persevered, saw the three Commandants of the Corps, Colonel Propert explained to them how Parsees were specially admitted into the Beluchistan Volunteer Rifles, that the Supreme Government of India had entertained the proposal, and that we would conform ourselves to all the rules and regulations of the Corps. My appeal made a favorable impression on the Colonel, he told me he himself had given the subject a thought and promised to give the matter his best consideration. Another favorable opportunity presented itself. Happening to meet H. E. H. the Duke of Connaught the then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, at an evening party, at Government House, to whom I was presented by my late chief, Colonel Luckhardt as an officer of the Beluchistan Rifles, I mentioned the project, who with that broad sympathy, characteristic of our English Royalty, always ready to aid and assist in all good and useful projects, gave a hopeful promise. The road being thus prepared, one would have thought the rest was all plain sailing. Not, so, however. And here is where you made a mistake when some time ago you wished to start a similar movement. The men, that is members composing the corps had to be consulted and their consent obtained and here the difficulty presented itself. I numbered several personal friends among them and their officers, who, when the subject was broached to them, made no objection regarding me but as regards other Parsees they said they were a cheeky lot, and they could not get on with them. This I am afraid, they had experienced from some of our Bombay Parsees especially while travelling by rail. I assured them to the contrary. I told them I did not care for the honor myself, and that their confreres in Quetta had admitted them. In course of time, though not after a good deal of humiliation, loss of self-respect, and insulting language, of which my friends the Volunteers here have hardly ever dreamt, they came to my way of thinking, and when the time came for voting, with some few exceptions, the corps was with us. The scheme was sent on to the General Officer Commanding the Poona District, to H. E. H, the Commander-in-Chief, to H. E. Lord Reay's Government, and finally to the Government of India, who were pleased to accord their sanction. On the day after the receipt of Government Orders, over forty Parsees were enrolled. (Cheers.) Some, as is usual with flighty members of our community, after the novelty of the thing had worn off, left the corps afterwards, others manfully stuck on—the number went on increasing, when after four years, it has reached both the respectable total of nearly one hundred non-commissioned officers and men. This is in addition to those who have left us and who had the benefit of drill and discipline. They are lost to the corps, it is true; but our community has gained. So many mere Parsees trained to the use of arms, that noble art of self-defance, which no one who calls himself a man should be without, so many more who have had the advantage of drill and discipline—so many more who in the hour of danger and difficulty will know how to hold their own, and for these advantages we are debted to the European and Eurasian members of the P. V. R. C. Brute strength or mere physical force in number are nothing against the arms of precision of modern warfare, against skill and courage which habits of discipline alone could enforce. We have seen during the last four years, but we need and go far. To any one who has watched the progress of war now waging between China and Japan, it must have been apparent how discipline and arms of precision have told on the Chinese and how the Japanese have asserted their superiority over the hordes of the Chinese barbarians. You may have the greatest fanatics opposing you, to wit, Ahmed Khel and Mehedi Zauha, but they lacked that courage which discipline alone could infuse in a man although standing face to face with death. It has been the dearest wish of my heart to see all our rising generation trained to the use of arms and to habits of discipline—a great factor in the physical and moral development of human nature—for a time may come, and come it will, though it may be a hundred years hence, when side by side with the British we will have to defend our hearth and home, unless you wish to be wiped out of the face of earth as we are but a drop in the ocean of the teeming millions of India. (Loud and long continued applause.)

Mr. Jehangir Murzban then thanked the guests on behalf of the members of the Club for accepting the invitation in suitable terms, and called upon Mr. Bamanji Master to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Bamanji Master said that Dr. Blaney was a Parsee and not a European and he could prove that by any problem of Euclid. (Laughter). Dr. Blaney was an Irishman, that is to say, born in Irin, which sounded just like Iran, the home of the ancient Parsees. (Renewed laughter.) He hoped that a volunteer corps of the Parsees would be got up in Bombay under the command of Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Dr. Blaney would not perhaps handle arms but he would handle his tongue, and that would be quite enough to shut up any soldier. (Laughter.) He wished the Parsee Volunteers every success, and hoped that the martial spirit in the Parsee would shine out when an occasion requires. (Cheers.)

The company then listened to the music for some time, and dispersed at a late hour after the distribution of flowers.

WRITING on the subject of M. Francis Kossuth's political tour through Hungary, a Vienna correspondent says: The farcher M. Kossuth goes the more vehement becomes the disapproval of his proceedings even by those politicians who are his friends, and who pronounce in favour of his obtaining the rights of a Hungarian subject and a seat in the Reichstag. It is taken seriously amiss that in his present role as an agitator he should put forward a programme which he cannot carry out alone, and which might be accompanied by serious consequences This programme is the establishment of the absolute independence of Hungary by peaceable and legal means. No one in Hungary except M. Kossuth thinks the realization of this plan possible. M. Maurice Jokai, the poet, an old friend of Ludwig Kossuth, has addressed an open letter to the son, in which he represents to him the dangers of his situation, and calls his attention to the fact that many plans which his father might have had at the time of his political action have become impossible in the course of time. M. Jockai concludes with these words: "Dear friend, I beg you be the heir of Ludwig Kossuth's political virtues, which were numerous and great; do not become the heir of his only fault." It is generally believed that M. Francis Kossuth, if he wishes to be received as a Hungarian subject, will have to swear the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.

How many eggs does a grasshopper lay; Mahomet, according to the Khalif Omar, said, when these insects fell upon him, that he could read upon its wings the words—"We are the legions of God, and we bear ninety-nine eggs. When we produce a hundred we shall devour the world." In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Hunckel d'Herculai says that Mahomet was wrong in supposing that the locust laid exactly ninety-nine eggs at a time, although he was quite right in attributing to it extraordinary fecundity M. Knuckel has been carefully watching some locusts for months, and he finds that one of these insects will lay as from 500 to 900 eggs during a season of from ten to eleven months. He points out that if the French Government wish to get rid of the locust plague from which Algeria suffers, it is particulary advisable to kill the insects just before the season when their eggs are laid.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART and staff arrived at Jandola on Wednesday, when all preparations were being made for an advance, and 15 days' rations were being served out to the troops. On the other hand, word was brought to Wano by a deputation of Maliks on Wednesday that the Mahsud *jirgah* would come in on the following day, bringing all the horses, rifles and hostages demanded by the Government.

MR. KURSONDAS CHUBILDAS, barrister-at-law, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has, we hear, been appointed a Zillah Judge in the Junaghad State.

THE *Kathiawar News* states that Mr. Shiamjee Krishna Varma Pandit, now employed at Oodeypore, is to be appointed the new Dewan at Junaghad. Mr. Shiamjee is reputed to be a Sanskrit scholar, and is a son-in-law of Mr. Chubildas Lullobhoy, of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., freight brokers of Bombay. Mr. Shiamjee resided for several years in England, and was one time Dewan of the Rutlam State.

NEWS has been received here of the death of a Bombay doctor, Dr. Krishnarav B. Bullel, which took place in New York. The deceased proceeded some time ago to Australia, and thence to America, for the benefit of his health. On a previous occasion he had obtained a medical degree in America, and was subsequently employed in the medical department of the Bhownugger State. He came into special notice in connection with the Bhownugger defamation cases. He delivered lectures before the Gujerati Dnyanprasarak Mandali, and had published some Gujerati essays on the laws of preserving health.

We regret to learn that Bai Chanchalbana, a daughter of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai of Baroda, died in Bombay, on Friday night last.

Two soldiers from Roorkee had a smart fight with a panther in the Hurdwar jungles a day or two ago. One of the men, attracted by the barking of his dog, proceeded to the spot, when a large female panther sprang out. A round of buck shot broke one of the beast's hind legs, and it made off down a track in the forest. Here it came up with the other soldier, who also fired, but the shot, not taking effect, the panther sprang at him, tore his face and shoulder and bit one of his fingers through. Had the dog not kept worrying the panther from behind, the man might have fared badly. As it was, his comrade ran up in time to give the beast another charge of buck shot as the three lay struggling on the ground. The panther then attempted to make off, but was dropped in its tracks after one or two more shots.

IN a judgment summarised in another column Mr. Justice Blair of the Allahabad High Court passes severe strictures on the professional procedure of the district bar. The learned Judge is of opinion that a knowledge of those "considerations of fair play and honesty," which ought to control the procedure of reputable practitioners in the conduct of cases, is "but imperfectly diffused in the District Courts" of the N.-W. Provinces.

THE Albert Club was entered on Friday (Nov. 23) by the City police, on a warrant obtained by the Commissioner on the allegation that the premises were used in a manner which constituted a violation of the Gaming and Betting Act. One hundred and six persons were arrested, and brought before the Lord Mayor. His Lordship bound Mr. Scrimshaw over in his own surety of £100 to re-appear on Dec. 5, and the others entered into their own recognisances of £10 each to appear, half on the 5th Dec., and the rest two days later.

A RAWALPINDI telegram says, Seth Adamjee Peerbhoy, a pilanthropic member of the Bombay Borah community, whose charities are known to amount to over twelve lakhs, has received a brilliant reception from his co-religionists and other admirers in Pindi, where he was the guest of Seth Mamoojee.

MR. BABINGTON SMITH, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, who has been seriously ill of fever at Lahore, is very much better.

NO rain has fallen at Meerut since Tuesday, and it was expected that the B.P.R.A. meeting would be able to begin operations to-day.

OGHI, the outpost of Abbottabad in the Black Mountain direction, the scene of one smart action in past years, is no longer to have a military garrison. It will be held by the Hazara border police in future.

CAPTAIN DAVIES, Intelligence Officer, who has a passport from the Chinese authorities, will make a lengthened journey in the southern parts of Yunnan, and will probably reach the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween in March or April next. His mission is a purely commercial one.

ON hearing of the late Czar's death, H. H. Abdul Ahad Khan, the Shah of Bokhara, sent his condolences to St. Petersburg, *via* Aksakal, enclosed in a handsome ebony casket. In acknowledging the receipt, the new Czar stated that with regard to the affairs of Bokhara, he would maintain the policy of his father. This message from the Czar has been publicly proclaimed throughout Bokhara by the Czar's order. The foregoing intelligence arrived *via* Afghanistan.

THE Lahore paper hears from Kabul that a report has been received there by the Amir from General Taj Muhammud Khan regarding the Pamirs region, etc. The report states that the Russians have not yet occupied Roshan and Shighnan, but are expected to do so shortly, as they are engaged in making reads at Kolab, Hissar, Birjiwan, and in the Pamir direction. Things are quiet in Badakhshan. Meanwhile, the military roads constructed by the Amir between Kabul and Badakshan are, according to the same intelligence, sadly in need of repairs, and, if the action of the Russians on that frontier should necessitate defensive measures, the advance and concentration of Afghan troops would be greatly impeded.

THERE is no question whatever that the Imperial Service troops won golden opinions from all who saw them recently at Lahore. Their quality and turn out positively surprised those who had not had an opportunity of seeing them of late years. The newly published report on Musketry Instruction, moreover, shows that their efficiency is not merely in externals. Colonel Symons, speaking of what he saw of their annual Musketry course in December last, writes: "The system of training and methods of imparting instruction were admirable, and reflct the greatest credit on Captain Cox. The control of fire, and fire discipline drills, were the best and most correctly executed of any that I have seen in India amongst any troops, British or Native." Higher praise there could not be, and the compliment must be particularly gratifying to Captain Cox, who has had charge of all the arrangements in this connection from the time that it was decided to place the system on an organised footing.

As a proof of the keen interest which the Amir takes in frontier affairs, a Kabul correspondent states that His Highness sets apart one hour every day to the consideration of the news from Waziristan, when all the letters of his news writers on that part of the frontier are read to him.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent at Jellalabad says that every arrangement was made by Colonel Abdul Karim Khan, who was detailed by the Sipahsalar to recieve the British Mission there, to welcome the Amir's guest in an honourable fashion,

THE effects of the impending death duties are being felt already at Home. The Hon. Mark Rolle will give up his hounds in order to make a fund for his successor. The Duke of Rutland has made over Belvoir and the estates to his eldest son, to avoid the ruinous charges that would follow on his death. The Duke of Beaufort, another great landowner, has made over his property to the Marquis of Worcester, for he, like most other great landed properitors, has been hard hit by the agricultural depression.

THE Viceroy and party returned to Sutna on Thursday, where His Excellency was rejoined by Lady Elgin and the Ladies Bruce. The Viceregal tour is now at an end, as the whole party has proceeded to Calcutta.

THE opium revenue shows an improvement both in Calcutta and Bombay. In the former place the nine sales to the end of December shewed an advance on the estimate of 56 lakhs, while in Bombay up to the end of November there was an increase of 212 lakhs.

THE Maxim Gun which has been sent up to Waziristan is fitted with a patent carriage, the invention of Captain Peebles of the Devonshire Regiment. With this invention the adjustment of the gun takes under two minutes.

ELEPHANT catching is a profitable business to the Mysore State. The Government is now advertising a sale by auction of young elephants lately captured, the upset price of the lot mounting to Rs. 49, 300.

ALL the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, with the exception of the Commander-in-chief, are now in Calcutta, General Brackenbury having reached the headquarters of Government two days ago on the completion of his tour.

THE Amir having taken into consideration the applications of the merchants, has abolished the monopoly in *poshteens* given to Fakir Muhammad Khan for Rs. 60,000, and has allowed free trade in *poshteens* except that every merchant has to pay Rs. 4 for every ten rupees worth of *poshteens* as octroi. The people are satisfied with this order, but owing to the fighting in Waziristan *poshteens* have been dear at Kabul.

PUBLIC support has at last placed Highborn in the coveted position of first favourite for the Viceroy's Cup, his price on Thursday contracting to 5 to 4 on. In consequence of this a more liberal shade of odds can be obtatined against Metallic, who is already heavily backed by her stable. Both the Waler gelding and the English mare are doing strong work.

AN army circular formally notifies the introduction in the Bombay Presidency of the District Command Account system obtaining in the Commissariat and Transport Department, Bengal. The complement of officers will be one Commissary-General with an assistant for supply and transport duties, and nineteen executive officers plus *six*, for absentees, or twenty-seven in all.

THE South Indian Railway. The traffic receipts for the week ending 17th November, were for passenger &c., Rs. 77,432-1-1, and for goods. etc., Rs. 72,253-6-1, making altogether Rs. 149,685-7-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-10-5. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,24,142-6-10 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 119-0-5.

THE allowances authorised for the officer who succeeds to the command of the headquarters station of a district during the absence of the General Officer Commanding on inspection or other duty, are to be discontinued with effect from 1st April 1895. Such commands are to be exercised without any additional allowance.

THE order to construct the telegraph line to Jandola, General Lockhart's present headquarters on the Waziristan border, was carried out very smartly by Mr. Grimes, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Kajuri Kach subdivision. The line, 22 miles in length, was begun on the 5th instant, and the office at Jandola was opened on the morning of the 9th. Strangely enough Government has not yet issued orders for a wire from Kajuri Kach to Wano. This will certainly be needed shortly.

A FEW days ago writes the *Pioneer* we called attention to a glaring case of pluralism at Simla, where Lieutenant Bradshaw had held since November 23rd the posts of Treasury Officer, Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Superintendent of the Jail, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner, and 1st Class Magistrate. Mr. Bradshaw, we understand, has now been relieved of the Treasury, the Jail and two other functions, and as the Deputy Commissioner is returning, he will soon revert to his normal duties as Officiating District Judge.

IT is interesting remarks the *Englishman*, to note the various reasons preferred by district officials in explanation of the ebb and flow of crime. The Deputy Commissioner of Rai Barelli, in reviewing the record of the past year, attributes an increase in cases of mischief and simple hurt to good harvests and a prosperous season. In years of scarcity the ryot cannot afford either the time or money to go to Court. Settlement operations are assigned as another cause of mischief and simple hurt. The tenants, it appears, occupy themselves before settlement in planting trees on land which they wish to have recorded in their own names, and the landlords are equally zealous in pulling them up. The result is a considerable increase of criminal cases in the district under settlement.

THE careers of the majority of French politicians who come before the world in these days, are seldom interesting and still more rarely edifying; but an exception must be made in the case of M. Burdeau, the President of the Chamber, whose death is announced. He began life as an ordinary artisan without either money or influence, and fought his way to pretty nearly the topmost rung of the republican ladder by sheer force of talent, pluck and perseverance. Moreover, while the self-made Deputy can almost always be bought, the late President of the Chamber had the excellent repute of having raised himself to his high position without dirtying his palms.

IN some of the quieter streets of the northern suburbs of Paris a number of robberies with violence have taken place of late. The victims have been found insensible in the roadway or on the pavement with their pockets rifled. No wound has been found upon them, nor any blood-stains. In each case the account given by them on recovery has been the same. While walking along the street they had been accosted by a woman who made some pretext to get them into conversation, whereupon a man came up and dealt them a heavy blow upon the head with some weapon. All the efforts of the police to ferret out this conspiracy of garroters, for such it undoubtedly was, proved unavailing, but chance has brought the chief culprits within the clutches of the law. They had been betrayed by one of the women, Alexandraine Foussir who, being deserted by one of the men, her paramour, has given information to the police. Four of the men, were at once arrested, and these men, thinking they had been betrayed by some others not in custody, made confession which led to the arrest of several others. The gang were known as the "india-rubber men." The weapon they used with so much effect is an india-rubber wand or stick, hollow inside, but capable of inflicting a stunning blow upon the head.

SOME strange adventures have befallen a corpse fished out of the River Seine in Paris. On being brought on shore a crowd gathered round it, and one man said "I know who it is. It is old So-and so. He is a concierge in the Rue de Chaillot." He was quite sure, he said, that this was so. The corpse was accordingly taken to the address given in that street, where it was identified by the wife of the man whose name had been given. According to the French custom, it was immediately laid out upon a bed, round which lighted candles were placed. The family meanwhile were in great grief. After a time one of the concierge's sons came in and was astounded to hear the news. He was also puzzled to know how his father could have got into the river, as he had that morning gone out to do a little work at Belleville. At length the son determined to go to Belleville, where he found his father hard at work. It was a case of mistaken identity. When the concierge got home, he found his "loge," or entrance lobby, turned into a mortuary chamber, and such was his annoyance that he proceeded to blow out the candles, and was with difficulty dissuaded from throwing the corpse out into the street. Soon afterwards some men from the morgue came and took away the offending body to that place to await identification.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of the 30th November, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 8-30 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs	Hughes, Mr W
Hiling, Miss	Joyce, Mr
Broadway, Mr	Lister, Mr E
Charlton, Mr	Northcote, Mr
Charrington, Mr	Pinhey, Mr
Carter, Mr	Pratt, Miss
Cohen, Mr	Tamworth, Mr
Fagan, Mr	Webb, Mr A
Green, Miss	Young, Miss, Mrs and 2 infts
Harboard, Capt	

FROM BRINDISI.

Ahmed, Mr	Hahir, Mr
Aston, Mr H F	Hamilton, Mrs
Baker, Surg-Major	Hearle, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Beale, Major	Heght, Mr L
Bills, Mrs	Higgins, Mr and Mrs
Black, Lt	Oakshott, Mr
Connell, Mr W J	Pollard, Mr
Congsen, Mr	Reid, Mr R
Cunningham, Miss	Scott, Mr and Miss
Davies, Capt	Shepherd, Capt
Dickman, Mr	Steel, Mr and Miss
Dove, Miss	Thompson, Miss
Ferguson, Surg-Col and Mrs	Treble, Mr
Ferguson, Miss, and friend	Tweddel, Capt and Mrs
Freeland, Lt	Warden, Mr and Mrs
Gardner, Col	White, Mr G
Gause, Mr	White, Mr W
Gray, Mr W	

FROM ISMAILIA.—Weed, Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Broadbent, Lt-Col J C	Ismail Mr and Mrs Vullibhoy
Castro, Mr L de	2 daughters, child & infant
Dias, Mrs	Whitlow, Mr A W
Essoofally, Mr Esmailjee	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

THE COURT.

THE Queen gave a banquet on Monday at Windsor in honour of the Tsar's marriage, which was also celebrated with much rejoicing by the Russian colony in London.

The Tsar, having been appointed by her Majesty to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Scots Greys, sent a telegram on Monday to the reg

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—As the present Government in England had to cast about for some considerable time to find a Viceroy for India, it is perhaps no matter for surprise that Lord Rosebery has had some trouble in pitching on a Governor for Bombay. The Premier has lately been assuring the British elector that the mere accidents of rank and birth are no warrant for assuming a fitness to legislate or to rule: but political truth is one thing within range of the English poling booth and another thing east of Suez. At all events it is tolerably certain that Lord Elgin might never have been Viceroy had he not been the son of his father, and it is doubtful whether Lord Sandhurst would now have been appointed to succeed Lord Harris but for a similar circumstance. The latter selection may turn out as well as the former promises to do, and that, as we had occasion to remark the other day in commenting on Lord Elgin's appearance at Lahore, is far from taking a pessimistic view: but it is a curious irony of fate which has forced the assailant of aristocratic privilege and inherited capacity in the House of Lords to make an appointment which would scarcely have been explicable or justifiable without reference to the theory he professes to ridicule: unless indeed we suppose that Lord Rosebery wishes to make provision for the thirty odd peers who still follow his lead, before demolishing the Upper Chamber. Lord Sandhurst is a young peer who, though he has held the office of Under-Secretary for War, is little known to the public, and can as yet scarcely be said to have achieved distinction in any department of political life. He has his career as a ruler and an administrator all before him. As in the case of Lord Elgin, however, the name of the Governor-designate of Bombay will prepossess Indians in his favour. His father, the first Baron Sandhurst, rose to great distinction in India during the Mutiny as Chief of the Staff to Sir Colin Campbell, becoming afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Presidency where his son now comes as Governor, and subsequently (1865) Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. On his return home Sir William Mansfield was raised to the peerage, and took an active part in the inauguration of the important reforms in army organisation associated with the reign of the late Viscount (then Mr.) Cardwell at the War Office.

The *Englishman*:—Lord Sandhurst, who is to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay, has been Under-Secretary of State for War since Mr. Gladstone assumed office in 1892. He had previously filled this appointment during the short administration from February to August 1886. Lord Sandhurst is the eldest son of the first Baron Sandhurst, one time Commander-in-Chief in India. He was born in 1855, and married in 1881 Lady Victoria Alexandrina Spencer, fourth daughter of the fourth Earl Spencer. Educated at Rugby, he entered the army as Sub-Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards in 1873, was Lieutenant in 1875, and succeeded to the title in 1876. Lord Sandhurst resigned his commission in 1879, and during the next five years was a lord-in-waiting to her Majesty the Queen. The late Lord Sandhurst spent a great part of his life in India, where, as we have said, he eventually rose to be Commander-in-Chief. Baron Sandhurst is the great grandson of Sir James Manafield, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, a lawyer whose dicta are to this day reverenced as some of the soundest precedents laid down by the Judges of England. The father of the new Governor was Sir William Rose Mansfield, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Sandhurst in 1871, after a most distinguished career. He entered the army from Sandhurst in 1835, and coming out to India went through the Sutlej Campaign in 1845-6. He was present at Sabraon as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Gough, and subsequently commanded the 53rd Regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, being present at Gujerat. During the operations of 1851-2 he saw service on the Peshawur frontier, and for a time left India to fill the post of military adviser to the English Embassy at Constantinople, and as Brigadier General he accompanied Lord Shalford de Redcliffe to the Crimea. The Mutiny in 1857 saw him back in India as chief of the staff, with the local rank of Major-General, and he served throughout the whole of the war from 1857-1859, being present at Lucknow, Cawnpore, the operations in the Doab, and the various actions of the campaign of Rohilkund and Oudh. For his services he received the thanks of Parliament in 1859, and in the following year was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. After his tenure of the Bombay command he was made Commander-in-Chief in India. On his retirement from the blue ribbon of Indian army appointments, he was transferred to command the forces in Ireland, and in the following year was raised to the peerage.

The *Statesman* remarks that the appointment of Lord Sandhurst to the Governorship of Bombay, when Lord Harris' term expires next year, sets the seal upon the new departure that the Home Government is making in regard to the disposal of the high Indian posts. They are happily no longer regarded as the exclusive preserve of party whips or other elderly politicians who have claims. The new policy selects men in their prime, who are old enough to be experienced and young enough to preserve their energy in an enervating climate. It also displays a preference for those who have some hereditary connection with India that will at once interest them in their charge and recommend them to the peoples whom they are sent to govern. The recent appointments show the working of this plan clearly. Lord Harris and the Viceroy, we need hardly remind our readers, satisfy the conditions laid down in the new scheme, for they are both young men and are both bound by family and historic ties to this country. Lord Sandhurst, who is not yet forty, is the son of General William Rose Mansfield, that famous soldier whose bravery and devotion the Sutlej campaign and the story of Cawnpore and Lucknow attest. He will not come, then, as stranger to this land, but may still hope to find here and there old companions-in-arms of his gallant father. The record of the Bombay Governor-designate is simply that of a popular young peer who has made up his mind to follow seriously a public life. From Rugby and the Coldstream Guards to Her Majesty's ante-chamber as a Lord-in-Waiting, and thence to the Under Secretaryship of War is natural transition. In 1892 he was re-appointed to the post he held for six months in Mr. Gladstone's third Administration, post, by the way, which Lord Harris also occupied before he sailed East, to be the cricketing Governor of the cricketing Presidency. On the whole, we consider the appointment an unexceptionable one, for Lord Sandhurst is a man of ideas and initiative, and he possess, moreover, in his wife, who is a daughter of the "Red Earl," a helpmate who will do justice to the ceremonial and social side of his new duties. If he only inherits one tithe of the energy that prompted his talented mother in her assaults upon the citadel of the London Country Council, he will leave his mark upon the administration of Bombay.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, and the rise has been brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and 16 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 3° to 4° above the normal at Akola, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 4° to 9° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Deesa and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Central India and at Akola, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Delhi (2·10), and light showers at Agra, Negapatam and Colombo. Pressure is highest in Sind, and fresh to strong winds are likely in Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Goa. Conditions are slightly favourable for local showers in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Central India. Humidity and cloud are both increasing in the Madras Presidency, and conditions are becoming favourable for rain there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 14.

Saturday's barometric observations indicate that the pressure has risen from briskly to rapidly in north-west and central India, and slightly South of the peninsular. It has fallen slightly, or is steady in north-east India and Burma. The pessure is normal in the north-west angle of the bay in slight excess over a greater part of the peninsula and in moderate to large excess elsewhere. Low pressure area, in north-west India, has filled up and fine, weather now prevails generally. Light to moderate rain and snow had been received during the past days. The hill and submountane districts in the east Punjab and the adjacent districts of the north-west Provinces, and a few showers in the east Bengal. Delhi received a heavy fall of two inches of rain, Chittagong, Meerut, Roorkee, and Simla one inch.

MAJOR FITZGERALD, of the Commissariat Transport Department, has arrived in Calcutta after attending the Kalimpon Fair in Bhutan. He managed to secure 136 excellent mules, which are now at Siliguri, and which will be taken up presently to Dinapur or Allahabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain A R Mitchill, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE s s Baron Belhaven, 1,482 tons, Captain W R Smith, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain G D Clarke, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Calcutta (18th November) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Thibet, 1,165 tons, Captain R Garrett, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Mauritius (3rd December), with a cargo of sugar and oil and 200 deck passengers. The vessels is consigned to Mr Hajee Cussum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 760 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Karachi (13th December) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Ritchie, Mr Couper, Mr and Mrs Keith, Mr Clunn, Mr Hane, Mrs Pottinger and child, 7 natives and 227 deck passengers.

THE s s Benares, 1,984 tons, Captain C Schonfeldt, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mayer, Mrs Birthoud and 2 children, Mr Pohlmann, Mr D Boes, and Miss Koyelin. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major General R Owen Jones, Miss Macdowlin, Major-General E F Blake, Mr Shaik Rarsel, wife and friend, H H Aga Khan, mother, friend and 2 children, Mr H Pillips, Mr P H E Merreyweather, Mr Hussonbhoy, Miss G Oliver, Mr Ripmore and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C. Ranald	1338	Sommerfield	Antwerp &c.	15-12	F M&Co
C	Naseri	830	Raffin	Red Sea Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Barawa	234	Cassum	Zanzibar		M M & Co
E	King Arthur	1040	Hansen	Zanzibar		M M & Co
F	B Belhaven	1482	Smith	Karachi		F F & Co
H	Avoca	905	M Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Not fixed		H O Joosub
N	Horsa	1900	Veal	Not Fixed		Cursetjee Eduljee
O	P Edward	2130	Valo	Not fixed		Do.
P	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Q	A Cader	1380	James	Jedda		H A Sidick
Q	Safari	891	Gauhe	Zanzibar		F Heyer
30 tons crane lleafage		223	Carrimally	Ceylon	15-12	D Jairam

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani		5430	Fakeera	Bhownuggur	15-12	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi		548	D. Adam	Kurrachee	15-12	Do.
Kaveri		542	A. Fakeera	Mangalore	17-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
S	M Valerio	2944	Vidnes	China	21-12	A L S N Co
9	Manningtry	1828	White	Not fixed		Hill S & G
9	Clitus	1583	Firth	Not fixed		R Steuart & Co
12	Rydal Hall	2139	M Mitchell	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
100 tons crane Singapore		3341	O Canipa	Genoa		15-12 C Barbore

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bizwada	5001	Mitchell	M. Mackenzi & C	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Dilwara (Transport)	Maun	Southampton, Nov 24
	Benares (s)	Schonfeldt	Antwerp, Nov 15.
	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Mauritius, Dec 3.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Dec 13.
16	Warora (s)	Anderson	Mauritius, Nov 29,
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, Nov 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Ganges (s)	Creery	London, &c.
	Baron Belhaven (s)	Smith	Karachi.
	Virawa (s)	Clarke	Calcutta, &c.
16	Bezwada (s)	Mitchell	Chittagong.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Kerbella, for Calcutta, &c.
" Benares, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Thibet, for Mauritius.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Rydal Hall (s), 2139, Mitchell
Manningtry (s), 1828, White
Brinkburn (s), 2096, Jacob
Clan Ranald (s), 1389, Sommerfelt
Caspian (s), 2318, Beard
Kurrachee (s), 2317, Inch
Singapore (s), 2423, Canepa
Horsa (s), 1901, Veale
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 2386, Seymour
Maria Valerie (s), 2614, Vidos
Rosetta (s), 2039, Brown
Rohilla (s), 2175, Henning
Akbar (s), 1441, Baldwin
Tannadice (s), 1408, LeMoire
Brindisi (s), 2149, Wright
Milverton (sp), 2141, Anderson
Prince Edward (sp), 2130, Cornelisussen
Clitus (s), 1583, Firth
Fortuna (s), 1921, Christophers
Abd-el-Kadir (s), 1380, Ellich
Safari (s), 992, Gauhe
Baron Belhaven (s), 1482, Smith

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Mayo, Simpson
R I M S Canning, Holland
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Lapwing, Story
H M S Plassy, Taylor
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Brisk, Streeton
C Colombo (Italian Man-of-war), Gavotti

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
6	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay.
7	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
8	Ileaffee s	Sallamally	Muscat,
9	Europa s	Boucher	Hamburg via By.
10	Simla s	Grier	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Do.
11	Mahanudi s	D. Adam	Do.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Tellus s	Amundson	Rangoon.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
6	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay.
7	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Do.
8	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
	Stanley Hall s	Buck	Liverpool.
	Ileaffee s	Salamally	Bombay.
10	Worsley Hall s	Black	Liverpool.
	Horsa s	Veale	Bombay.
11	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Do.
	Mahanudi s	D. Adam	Do.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Do.
	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Africander, Johnstone, D. Graham & Co., from Antwerp.
" Europa, Boucher, D. Graham & Co., for Hamburg.
" Tellus, Amundsen, The Bombay Company, (not known.)
" Dwarka, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales wool, Thos H Moore and Co: 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Becher; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Brinkburn s—2,091 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 27½ cwts rampatree, E P Damjee; 62½ cwts hingda, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Manningtry s—980 cwts maize, N Futehally and Co; 110 bales cotton, and 7,532 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caspian s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co: 1,484 cwts linseed and 285 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,601 cwts gingellyseed, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—201 cwts myrabollams, C Bogyiana.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH DECEMBER, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—529 cwts cotton unpressed, 126 cwts wool unpressed, 1,285 cwts rapeseed &c, 4,148 cwts wheat, 66 cwts mutter, 27 cwts barley 1 corge hide.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—191 cwts wool unpressed, 666 cwts wheat, and 482 cwts cotton unpressed.
Naderi s (Aden)—78 cwts wheat for transhipment to Massowa.
5,136 cwts jowaree, 384 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Suakim, 3,635 cwts jowaree, for transhipment to Massowa, 209 cwts rice for transhipment to Suakim, 748 cwts rice, 360 cwts rice for transhipment to Massowa.
La Seyne s (Bombay)—824 cwts rapseed, &c, and 2,368 cwts wheat.
Stolzenfels s (Bombay)—110 bales cotton, 8,762 cwts gingellyseed, 2,760 cwts bones.
Lorenzo s (Hull)—4,000 cwts rapeseed &c, 49,810 cwts wheat, 1,723 cwts jowaree, for transhipment to Aden and 998 cwts bones,

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—150 pieces white goods (foreign).
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—510 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,283 pieces white goods (foreign), 101 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Agra s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,500 pieces white goods (foreign).
Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—460 pieces white goods (foreign), and 511 pieces prints (foreign).
City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—597 pieces white goods (foreign).
Goa s (Bombay)—300 pieces prints (foreign).
Sultan s (Batoum)—101,180 gallons kerosine oil.
Java s (Bombay)—60 pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—14,831 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 582 pieces prints (foreign), 14,830 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—499 pieces white goods (foreign), 38 cwts iron bar &c.
Stolzenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—404 cwts iron bar &c.
Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—3,110 pieces grey goods (foreign), 49 pieces white goods (foreign 108 pieces prints (foreign) 908 cwts iron &c.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—12 cwts steel.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—3,511 pieces grey goods (foreign), 14,581 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,451 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,692 pieces prints (foreign), 17,701 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5,210 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,750 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 5 cwts copper.
Horsa s (London)—2,102 cwts steel, 216 cwts copper.
Kola s, (Bombay)—7,997 pieces grey goods (foreign), 25845 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14,605 pieces white goods (foreign), 7150 pieces prints (foreign), 2,625 pieces prints (Indian) 700 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 2,350 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5409 lbs T and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,890 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), 41 cwts copper, 80 cwts yellow metal.
Chanda s, (Bombay)—13388 pieces prints (foreign), 1500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 8800 lbs T red dyed yarns (foreign).
Dumra s, (Bombay)—90 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5885 pieces grey goods (Indian), 20) pieces white goods (foreign), 1387 pieces prints (foreign), 80 pieces prints (Indian), 1400 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Country Crofts (Bombay)—100 cwts iron bar, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 13.

Tomkins, Major-Genl, Bengal, on duty, from Nasirabad.

DECEMBER 15.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Benn, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Cavy, from leave, to Deesa.

DECEMBER 15.

Mander, Col, Bo, G S I, to Egypt.
St John, Col, Ms, I S C, on leave, to England.
Ross, Lieut, Ms, 23rd M I, to join, to Trichinopoly.
Adams, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Mhow.

DECEMBER 16.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th December, 1894.

The detachments taking part in the Tournament will parade to-day, to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday at the South end of the Oval at 10-45 p.m. to-day. Dress—Drill order. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th December, 1894.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1.) At the Oval, near the Sir R Temples Statue.—Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m., Recruits Drill.
(2.) "A" Company.—At 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday), Wednesday 19th and Friday 21st instant, in the compound of the St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon. Squad drill for Recruits.
(3.) "B" Company.—At 5-15 p.m. on Thursday 20th instant at the Grant Medical College, Byculla.
(4.) "E" Company.—At 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday 19th and Friday 21st instant at the Town Hall.
(5.) "F" Company.—At 8 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the St. Mary's College compound, Byculla, and 7 a.m. on Wednesday 19th instant at St. Joseph's Church, Bandora. Dress—Mufti.
(6.) "G" Company.—At 5 p.m. on Tuesday 18th instant, behind the Municipal Office's.
(7.) Byculla School.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) and Thursday 20th instant.
(8.) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 18th and Thursday 20th instant.
(9.) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m. on Wednesday 19th and Friday 21st instant.
2. It is notified that the Bombay Naval and Military Tournament will take place at the Oval on the 17th and 18th, 19th and 20th instant, commencing each day at 9-30 p.m.
The 13 N C Officers and men per company of the Right Half Battalion detailed in Battalion Order No. 3 of the 13th instant, are the representative force for the Realistic Attack will parade at the Band Stand end of the Oval at 10 p.m., on each of the Tournament nights.
Dress.—Drill order khaki and glengarry caps.
15 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade.
The following officers will command the attacking force:—
On the 17th instant, Capt Baird.
" 18th " " Place.
" 19th " " Nicholson.
" 20th " " Lord Colin Campbell.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Town Hall on Saturday the 22nd instant.
Tickets can be obtained from Capt. Place, Govt. Dockyard. Not later than Friday the 21st.
Members Rs. 2 (to include ladies).
Other Volunteers Rs. 3 (to include ladies).
Tickets for the latter to be obtained through members. Ladies names in all cases to be given for entry on the invitation cards.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A C Tute is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Darbhanga.
Mr F S Hamilton, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Jessore.
The services of Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, Offg Magte and Collr Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Rev Dept of this Govt for employment on settlement duty in Chittagong.
The services of Mr J E Phillimore, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Samastipore, Darbhanga, are placed at the disposal of the Rev Dept of this Govt.
Mr J D Cargill, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Aurangabad, Gaya, is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the Samastipur subdivision of that district.
Mr C A Samuells is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Dinajpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Collr of Customs, Calcutta.
Hony Paymaster C Kiernander, Secretary Battn, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed [illegible] absence.
Mr H C Streatfield, Jt Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magte and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the headquarters station of the district Darbhanga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district.
Mr J A Craven (Jr), Depy Magte and Depy Collr is posted to the headquarters station of the Lohardaga district, on being relieved of the charge of the Rampur Hat sub-division of the Birbhum district.
Lieut John Herbert Monk-Smith, Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps, is appointed to be Lieut in the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Mr F H Kemp, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is posted to Tippera.
Mr R H S Hutchinson, Assist Supdt of Police, South Luchai Hills, is allowed leave for twenty days.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Special Sub-Regr of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three weeks.
Mr J Miranda is appointed to act as Special Sub-Regr of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Aziz, or until further order.
The Rev C W Jackson is appointed to act, until further orders, as Second Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, vice the Rev G Mackonochie.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

816—Brown and M—Dewidas Harivallubhdass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co, Dikshit and H, and Edgelow and G. Part heard.
817—Roughton and B—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance and Co—Payne G and S.
820—Payne G and S—Abdulkhan bin Abdool Reman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir H and D.
821—Roughton and B—Vinevekrao Dhondiraj Bewulker vs Narrotum Anundjee—Payne G and S.
823—Turner and H—Casmir Salvador Brito vs Sidney Smith—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

161-94—In person—(a pauper) Hussen Hajee Rahimtoola vs Issac Mahomed—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

76-94—Bicknell M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and another—In person—Part heard.
3-94—In person—Moorjee Canjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Daphtary and F.
7-94—Daphtary and F—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Lalljee and another—Payne G and S—In person.
358-94—Bland N—Bhikhabhai Rutionchand vs Pragjee Vulubjee—Muljee and R.
411-94—Payne G and S—Bai Dayacore vs Thakoredas Hurribhoy Daphtary and F.
309-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Balakdas Guru Gungadas vs Kissendas Guru Girdharidas—Crawford B and Co.
362-94—Khunderao M—Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Aliazer Issoobjee—Furdunjee P Pavri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

539-94—Mathubhai and J—Kullanjee Kesowjee vs Sadanand Essoba.

Postponed Long Causes.

272-94—In person (a pauper)—Babu Khima vs Dewraj Daya and others—Mathubhai and J—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

480-94—Brown and M—Hurkisondas Vasanjee vs Ladhibai—Edgelow and G.
495-94—Mansukhlal D and J—Wasudeo Waman vs Narayen Khooshal—in person.
406-94—Brown and M—Oomedram Mayachand and another vs Bhimjee Bhanjee and others—Ardesir H and D.
178-92—Ardesir H and D—N C Macleod vs Vassanbai—M H Khan.
691-91—Mansukhlal D and J—Laxmivahu vs Damodhar Soonderdas and another—Crawford B and Co and Payne G and S.

Defended New Lond Causes.

554-94—Framjee and M—Bai Aimai vs Balksondas Narondas Ardesir H and D.
563-94—Muljee and R—Tulsidas Laloobhoy Mody vs Muljee Cullianjee—Crawford B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

391-93—Bicknell M and M—Irani Ardesir Bomon vs Irani Jeewa Nowroz and others—K D Shroff.
486-94—In person (a pauper)—Purshotum Hurjee and another vs Jan Mahomed alias and another—Ardesir H and D
453-91—In person (paupers)—Venayekrao Sadanand and others vs Sadanand Jugonath and others—Little S N and B and Muljee and R.
337-91—Nanu and H—Moti Goolabchand and others vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Roughton and B.

A BILL has been on the table of the French Chamber to reduce military service to two years. A Paris correspondent writes:—This Bill has been signed by three hundred Deputies. It was framed by Generals Jung and Riu. Since 1870 the mode of recruiting the army has been often changed. All the changes have tended towards equality, which is the aim of the authors of the new Bill. M. Thiers allowed one-year volunteers, who paid to be exempted from further service, except in case of war. They were found to be a cause of bad discipline, and of military disunion, The system was then adopted of non-paying volunteers, who passed a stiff examination. The principle of categories was then allowed. Youths studying in public schools to qualify for professions were released from two out of three years' service. A great number of the common sort of privates are, for economy sake, given long furloughs after they have served eighteen months. This favour goes often by Parliamentary or social influence. The soldiers who are kept through three years are of the humblest sort. Generals Riu and Jung are in favour of two years' service for all. It is probable that their Bill will be carried in the Chamber, but the Senate, which is so apt to veto what is carried in the other House, may stick to the twelve months' service for the student class. The more "egalitaire" military service becomes, the greater is the chance of militarism being done away with altogether.

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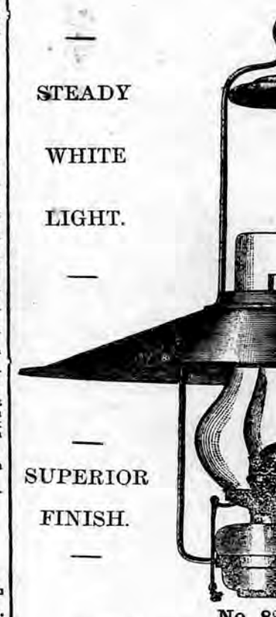

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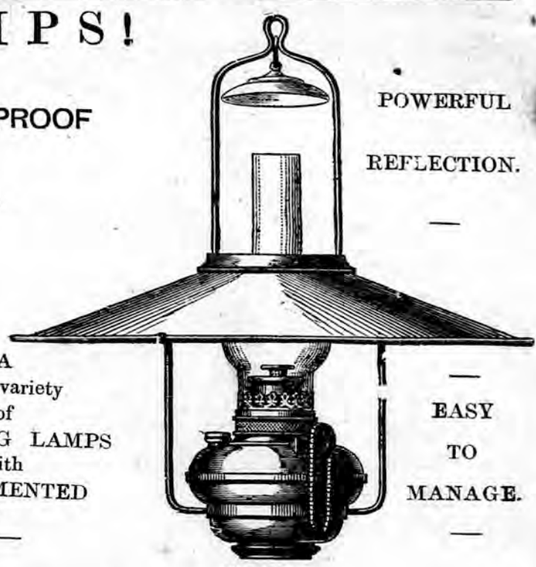

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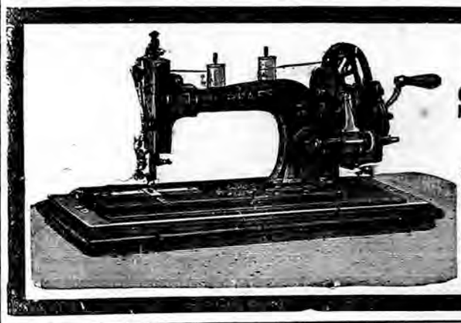

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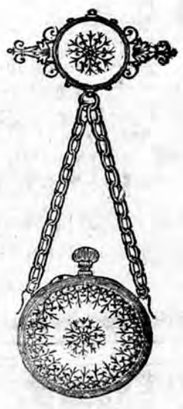
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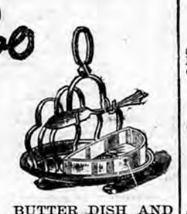
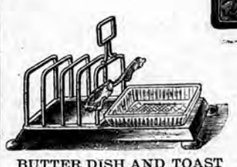
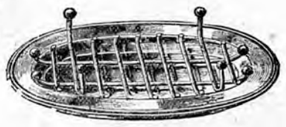

BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED FISH-SERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.


BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.


ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.

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